

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

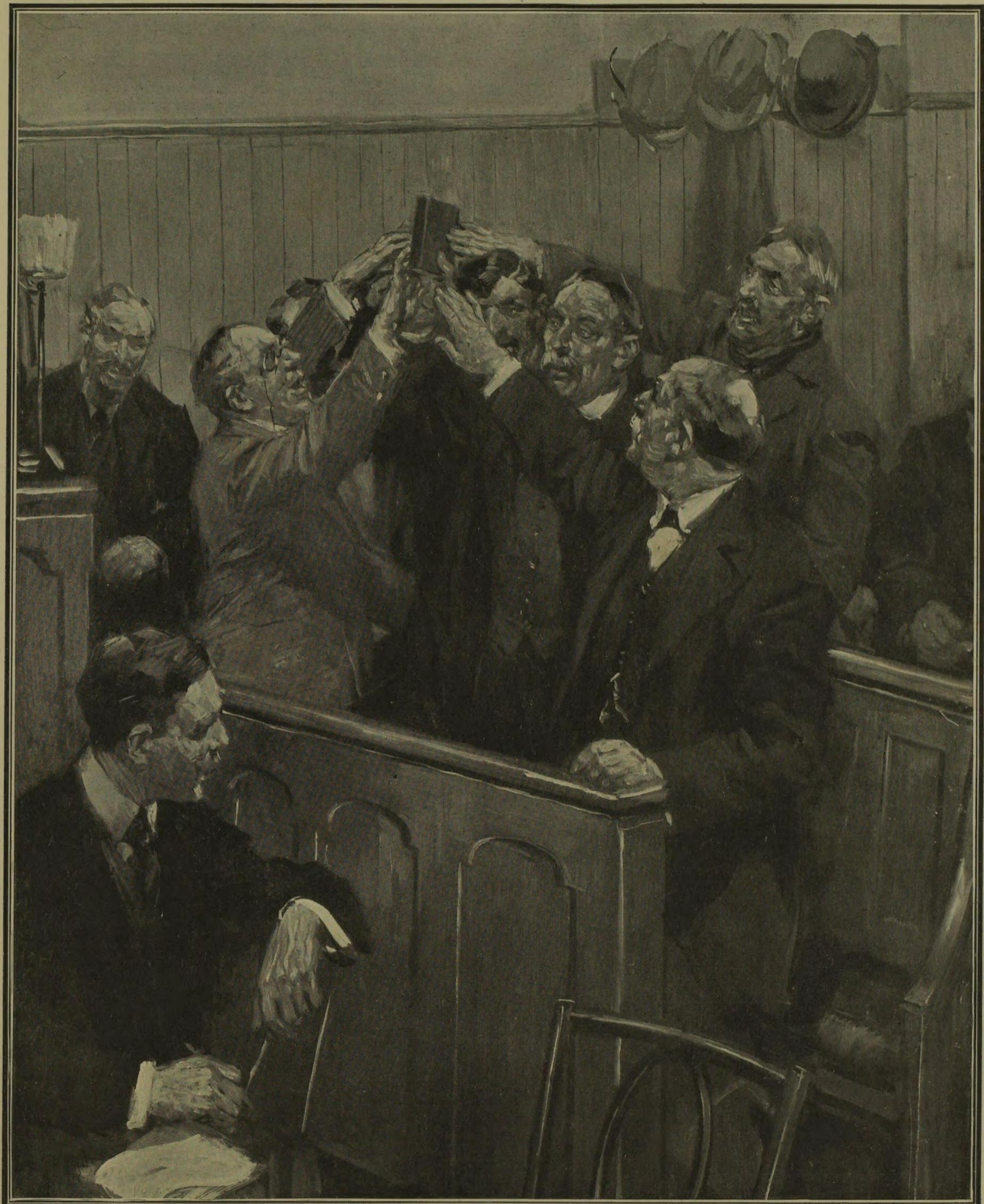
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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SIX JURYMEN TO ONE "BOOK": TAKING THE OATH IN THE NEW MANNER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.

The old, insanitary method of taking the oath by "kissing the Book" fell into disuse on New Year's Day. Now the person swearing has to hold one hand aloft and hold in that hand either an Old or a New-Testament. In some instances, at all events, the fact that every court has not yet been provided with a sufficiency of books has caused the enacting of such scenes as that here illustrated, which shows six jurors swearing at once and all holding the same book. In opening an inquest at Hackney, Dr. Wynn Westcott remarked that "it would look awfully foolish to see half the jury hanging on to one Testament, but the London County Council had not provided him with thirteen Testaments, so he did not see what else could be done."

Those wishing to take the oath in the old way may do so.

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Luigi Steinschneider. A. Agid.

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Produced by Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

MR J H M STANIFORTH, Hinderwell R.S.O., Yorkshire, would be glad to play a correspondence game with any reader of medium strength.

ALAIN C WHITE (New York).—Your charming and interesting Christmas present received with thanks.

G P D (British Consulate, Damascus).—We have selected Nos. 1 and 2 for publication. Do you wish your initials or full name above the diagram?

J PAUL TAYLOR (Mortonsampstead).—Most acceptable, of course. Wishes heartily reciprocated.

J H M STANIFORTH.—Your problems to hand. We will endeavour to meet your wishes shortly. The meaning of a problem being "cooked" is that it has a second solution.

REV. J W SCOTT (South Molton).—Your problem shall have attention.

P DALY (Brighton).—The move you indicate will not solve Problem No. 3420.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3118 received from C A M (Penang) and F R H (Natal); of No. 3419 from Charles Willing (Philadelphia) and Srirajan Bagchi, B.A. (Calcutta); of No. 3420 from Charles Willing, R Sandoval (Mexico City), and Louis V Laws (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3421 from Eugene Henry (Lewisham), Henry A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.), Charles Willing, and E G Muntz (Toronto); of No. 3422 from J B Camara (Madeira), Jean Wagner, and C Field (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3423 from W Enoch (Leominster), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), Charles Burnett, Havelock Ethick (Congresbury), T Roberts (Hackney), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), H B (Croydon), Eugene Henry, H Grasstall Baldwin (Rome), J F Adamson (Glasgow), Sorrento, J Wagner (Havre), F Johnson (Oxford), and J Baker (Bichmond).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3124 received from T J Willis, J S Wesley (Exeter), Charles Burnett, T Turner (Brixton), Hereward, L Schlu (Vienna), J Cohn (Berlin), W Winter (Medstead), J Santer (Paris), R Worts (Canterbury), C J Fisher (Eye), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), and J D Tucker (Ilkley).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3423.—By W. E. RUDOLPH.

WHITE.

1. Kt to K 3rd
2. Q to K 5th
3. Q mates.

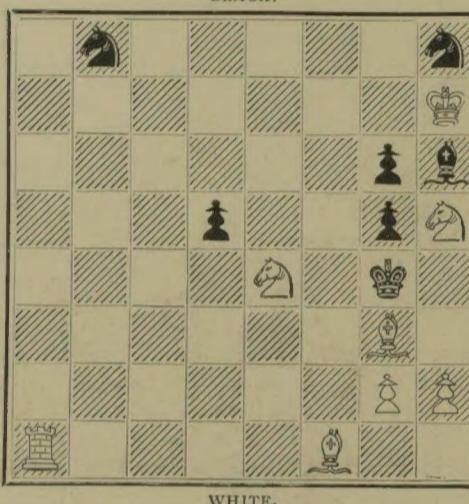
BLACK.

1. K to R 5th
2. P to Kt 4th or P to R 4th

If Black play 1. K to Kt 4th, 2. Q to K 7th (ch); if 1. P to Kt 4th, 2. P to Kt 3rd; and if 1. P to K 5th, 2. P to Kt 3rd, etc. There is, however, a simple solution by 1. Q takes P (ch), etc.

PROBLEM NO. 3426.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Game played in the match between Messrs. LASKER and JANOWSKI.

(Four Knights Game)

WHITE (Mr. J.) BLACK (Dr. L.)  
 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
 2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
 3. Kt to B 3rd Kt to B 3rd  
 4. B to Kt 5th P to Q 3rd  
 5. P to Q 4th B to Q 2nd  
 6. Castles B to K 2nd  
 7. R to K sq P takes P  
 8. Kt takes P Castles  
 9. K Kt to K 2nd Kt to K 4th  
 10. Kt to Kt 3rd B takes B  
 11. Kt takes B R to K sq  
 12. P to Kt 3rd B to B sq  
 13. B to Kt 2nd P to Kt 3rd  
 14. P to B 4th Q to K 2nd  
 15. Q to B 3rd P to Q R 3rd  
 16. R to Kt 4th B to K 2nd  
 17. Q R to Q sq Q to K 2nd  
 18. Possibly Black may not have seriously taken into account the line of play that follows; but, looking at his opponent's excellent development, the probability is that he deliberately faced the consequences.  
 18. Q Kt to B 5th

A well-won victory, but the only success that attended White's efforts in the match, the final score of which was—Lasker 5, Janowski 1.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

WHITAKER.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1910. Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, etc., 1910.

LAIBY.

Motorists' and Aviators' Year-Book, 1910. Edited by William List, 2s. net.

METHUEN.

A Century of Spain and Portugal. G. F. White. 12s. od. net.

By the Waters of Egypt. Norma Lorimer. 10s. net.

A. AND C. BLACK.

Writers' and Artists' Year-Book, 1910. 1s. net.

GEORGE ALLEN AND SONS.

Egypt and the Egyptians. Rev. J. O. Bevan. 5s. net.

HARRISON.

Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1910. £2 2s. net.

PHILIP LEE WARNER.

The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Translated by George Long. Illustrated by Russell Flint. £2 12s. od. net.

SMITH, ELDER.

With Muhal Hafid at Fez. Lawrence Harris. 7s. od. net.

ELKIN MATHEWS.

Marionettes. Francis Macnamara. 5s. net.

The Meadows of Play. Margaret Arndt. 2s. 6d. net.

GRESHAM.

A Fatal Fascination. 6s.

HARPER AND BROTHERS.

Ant Communities. Henry McCook. 7s. od. net.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.

The Settler. Ralph Connor. 6s.

The Revolution in Constantinople and Turkey. Sir W. M. Ramsay.

10s. 6d. net.

THE BAD GIRL OF THE FAMILY.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND." AT THE COURT.

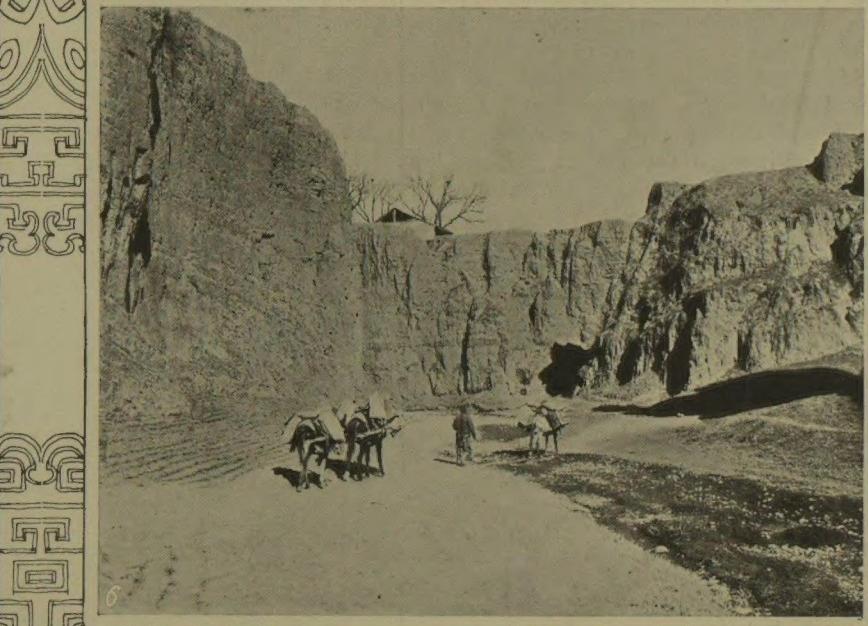
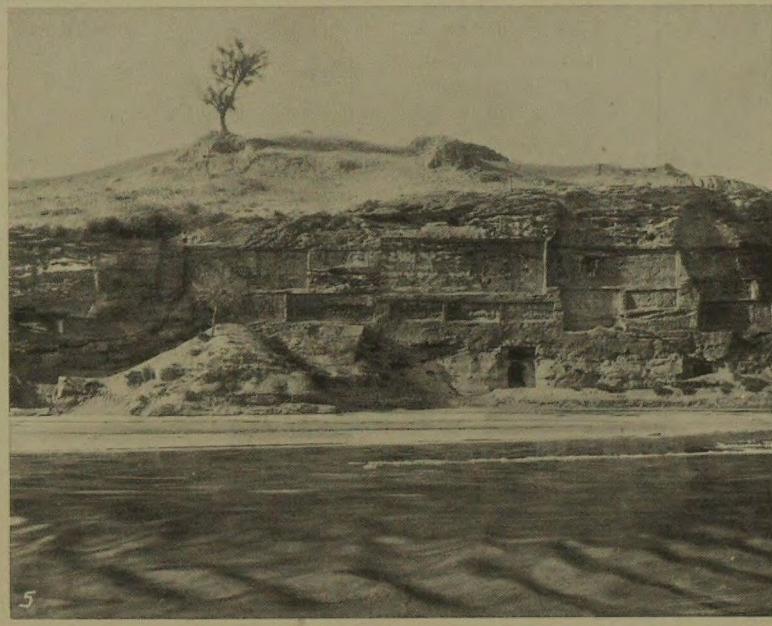
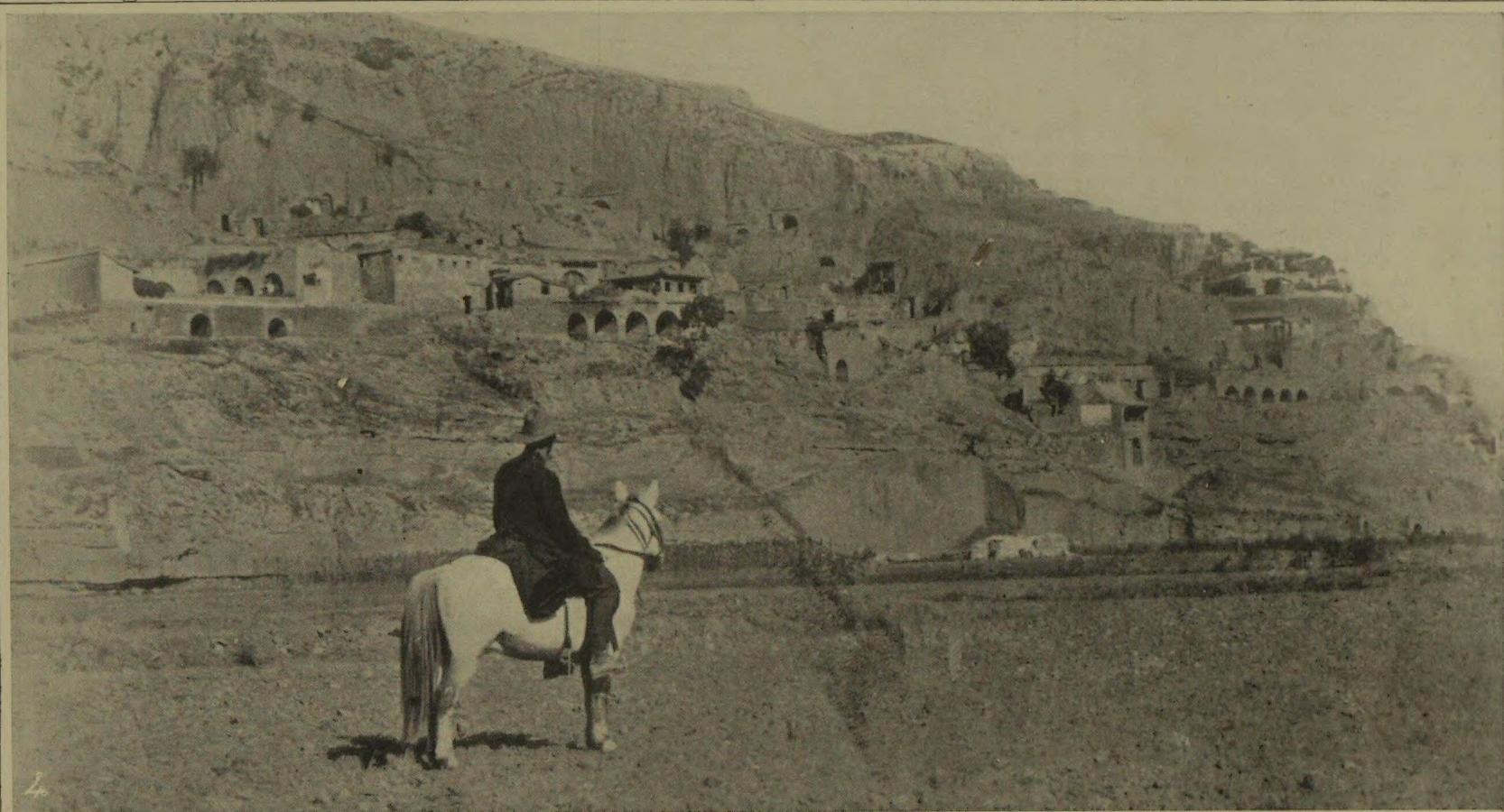
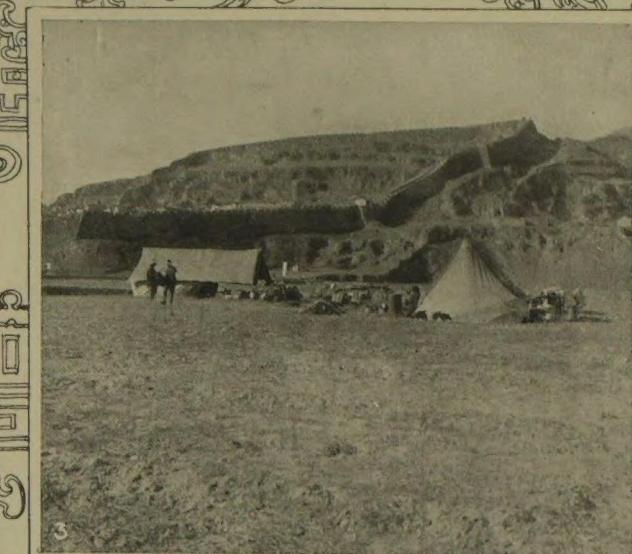
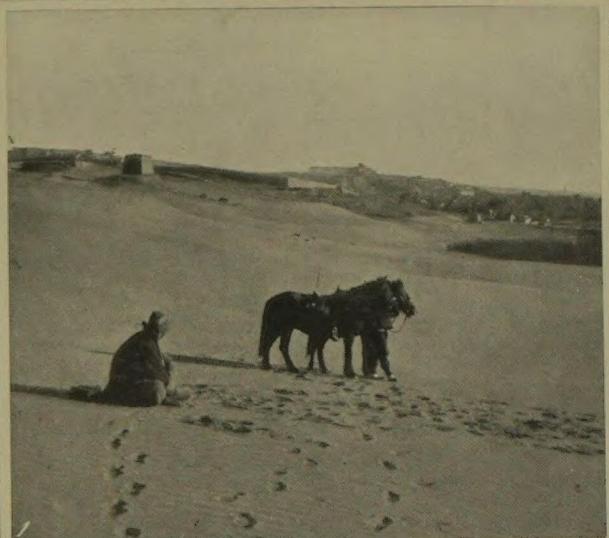
THE tale of children's plays promised to London this holiday-time is completed with the Court Theatre revival of "Alice in Wonderland," and now, quite apart from the pantomimes, parents can make their choice between no less than five programmes wholly devoted to the entertainment of the young. "Alice," of course, as adapted so cleverly by Mr. Savile Clarke from Lewis Carroll's fantasy, is an old favourite, and only needs what it obtains at the Court—careful stage-management, a handsome setting, and bright acting—to be assured of a hearty welcome, especially when, as in this case, the late Mr. Walter Slaughter's score is retained, and so sympathetic a conductor presides over the orchestra as the dead composer's daughter Marjorie. The only fault is the actors' tendency to over-emphasise the fun; otherwise, the representatives of the Mad Hatter, Tweedledee and Tweedledum, the Carpenter, the Duchess, etc., do all that can be desired, and as the management has made a "find" in Master Dan Leno, a lad who, in the parts of the Caterpillar and the Red King, seems to show his father's gift of humour, and has also secured for the character of Alice a child-actress, namely, Miss Ivy Sawyer, who has intelligence and ability, there ought to be full houses at the Court during the next few weeks.

### FULHAM'S "FORTY THIEVES."

The old tale of "The Forty Thieves," that popular pantomime subject, is retold very freshly and amusingly in the entertainment just produced at Fulham, and such pictures as those of the market-place of an Oriental port and the Cave of Jew

## IN THE LAND OF DUST BLOWN FROM THE MONGOLIAN DESERT.

EXPLORATION IN THE PROVINCES OF SHENSI, SHANSI, AND KANSU: THE ROBERT CLARK EXPEDITION.



1. IN THE DESOLATE COUNTRY OF SAND AND DUST: THE GREAT WALL, AT YULINFU, SHENSI.

2. MURDERED BECAUSE THE VILLAGERS BELIEVED THAT THE ADVENT OF LIEUTENANT CLARK'S EXPEDITION HAD BROUGHT DROUGHT UPON THE LAND: HAZRAH ALI, THE INDIAN SURVEYOR.

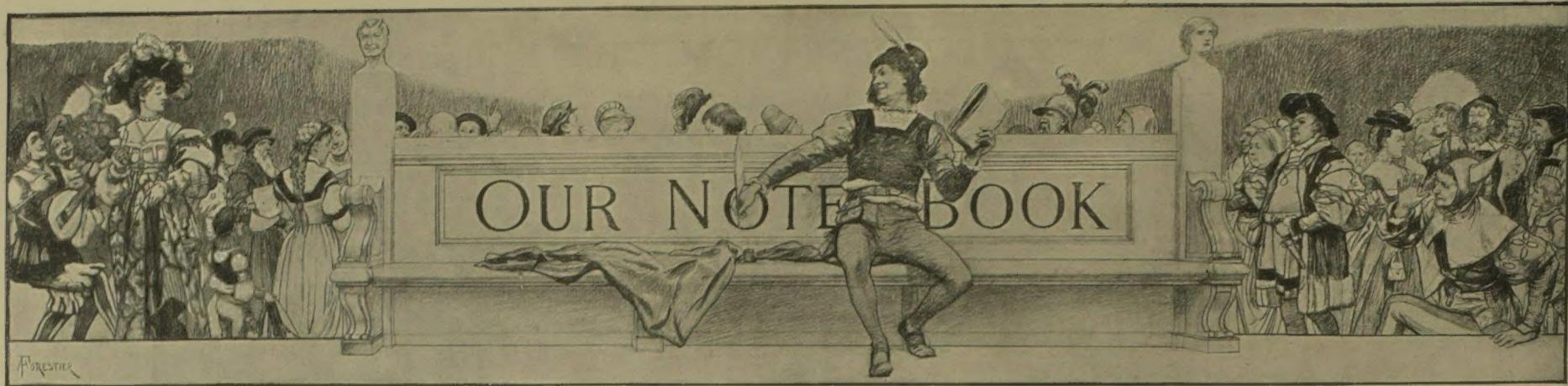
3. A CITY WITH WALLS MADE OF DUST BLOWN FROM THE MONGOLIAN DESERT: THE EXPEDITION ENAMPED.

4. WHERE THE POORER NATIVES LIVE IN HOLES SCOOPED OUT OF DUST: ONE OF THE CURIOUS "LOESS" VILLAGES.

5. BURIAL-PLACES IN THE COUNTRY OF SAND AND DUST: TOMBS AT YULINFU, SHENSI.

6. DEPOSITED AND SHAPED BY THE WIND: A CURIOUS FORMATION OF "LOESS" ON A ROAD IN KANSU.

Lieutenant Robert Clark, formerly of the United States Army, arrived in England from China the other day, on the conclusion of a nine months' journey of exploration in the provinces of Shensi, Shansi, and Kansu, a region that had been visited by a few European missionaries, but, as a whole, was unexplored. An Indian surveyor of the party, Hazrah Ali, was murdered by the Chinese near Lanchow, the natives believing that the drought from which the country was then suffering was due to the foreigners. With the exception of two mountain ranges, each with an altitude of 35,000 feet, the country consists entirely of sand and "Loess." The latter is a wind-carried deposit of yellow friable dust, blown from the Mongolian desert, which has covered the whole of North West China with deposits from 200 to 1000 feet thick. A most peculiar property of this deposit is its vertical cleavage, which results in a succession of deep perpendicular chasms and ravines. In the smaller and poorer villages the native houses are nothing better than holes scooped out in the deposit.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE hear a great deal just now about political interruptions which cause laughter, but I heard one the other day which might well cause tears. The circumstances are not specially relevant. Let it suffice that I was speaking in a small hall in a country town—a hall filled in the strange way that is so common in such cases. I mean that the audience consisted of some elderly people right up in the front, who were prominent but silent, and some very undeveloped people right at the back, who were noisy but shy. Between these two there was a great gulf fixed, and one's voice echoed desolately across it. I happened to be expressing an opinion on the truth of which I need not linger, but an opinion to which I am firmly wedded, that the military and naval strength of Germany is much exaggerated. I think the people who see the Kaiser as omnipotent are like the people who saw the Emperor of the French as omnipotent just before 1870. It is not a prediction, but a tradition. Their heads are really full of the last war, not of the next: like the cautious and sensible Irishman in the story, they are prophesying what has happened already. Moreover, I am old enough to remember that, through all the early days of Imperialism and Mr. Kipling, it was Russia that was always represented as this ruthless giant, clad in steel and striding ever nearer and nearer. It seems as if a ruthless giant somewhere must be absolutely necessary to their scheme of the universe. Then other things happened, and our journalists had suddenly to leave off railing at Russia for being strong, and begin railing at Russia for being weak. That is exactly what they had done some fifteen years before about the strength and the weakness of Napoleon III. But I do not desire to dwell on this opinion, true or false, but to lead up to the strange and touching interruption which on this occasion it called forth. When I had remarked that Frenchmen and Germans of my acquaintance, as well as Englishmen specially well informed, took a much more moderate view of the matter, there came from the back of the hall a shrill, boyish voice, uttering these remarkable words: "Yer don't read yer papers."

I could have fallen on his neck and wept. Such innocence as that has something tragic and sublime about it. It had never crossed his mind, you see, even for one wild moment, that a man might read his papers and not implicitly believe them. No suspicion had ever dawned on his mind that there was a slight party bias delicately discernible in the *Evening News* or the *Star*; that there was a slight note of eagerness, almost amounting to exaggeration, in the *Daily Mail*. For him every printed word was not only a solemn fact, but was the supreme form of truth, beyond which there was no appeal. And he could only suppose that some defect in my eyesight, or in my education, prevented me from learning the great truths which the posters of the *Daily Mail* had to tell. My mother had not taught me to read, or I had spent all my halfpennies in chocolate cigars; and so I was shut out from those feasts of infallible information of which the gates stood so wide for him. The growth of this singular spirit is somewhat distressing, especially in country districts. For if there is one fine and rich quality which we do expect in a rustic, it is suspiciousness. I am distressed by this spread of simple faith. I am sure that no yokel ever believed in the ghost as these yokels believe in the newspaper. I am sure no peasants in the Middle Ages gave such smooth and swift and automatic credence to any tales of fairies or legends of saints as these honest lads do to the vast cosmopolitan crazes and partisan travesties of the halfpenny Press. There was always a dim element of irony and doubt mixed with popular poetry and popular religion. But journalism demands blind and prostrate faith. And journalism seems to get it.

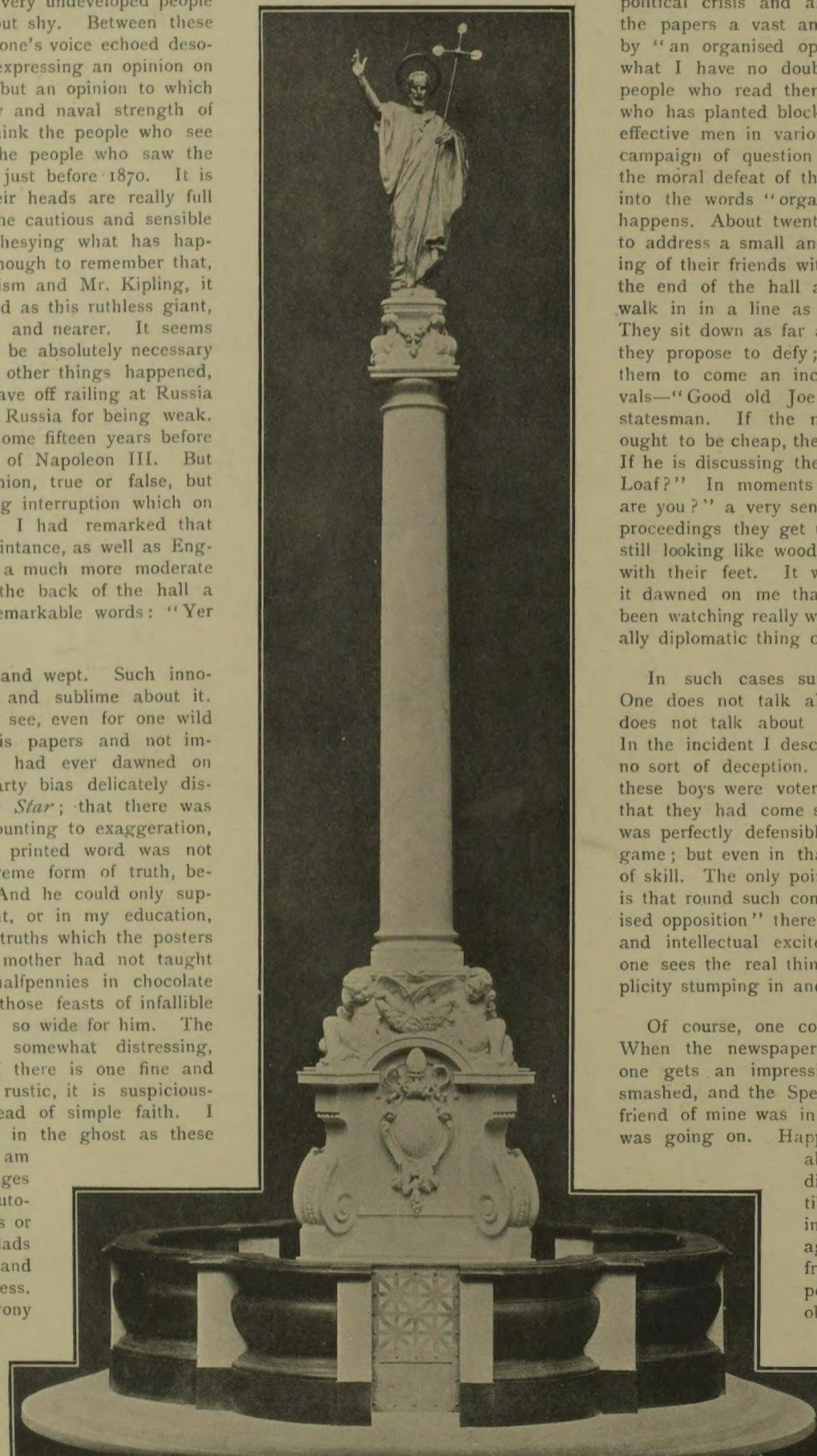
One of the worst features of this vast illusion consists in this: that, newspapers lying thick as leaves everywhere, so many people grow accustomed to certain images or occurrences in newspapers long before they happen to have seen them in real life. It is obvious that when a fire, a murder, or an

interrupted wedding occurs, very few can immediately see it, while millions immediately read about it. But the result is that millions have a conventional picture in their minds which is as different as possible

from the real picture, but which nevertheless colours their sentiments and even deflects their philosophy. What notion, let us say, has the average Englishman of what really happens when there is "A Scene in the House," "A Welsh Revival Meeting," "A Freak Dinner," "A Skirmish with the Mad Mullah"? I will take one example from the same fragment of my own experience. All through the present political crisis and all other political crises, I have read in the papers a vast amount about meetings being broken up by "an organised opposition." The words suggest to me what I have no doubt they also suggest to the millions of people who read them. They suggest a cunning strategist who has planted blocks and groups of his boldest and most effective men in various parts of a hostile meeting to open a campaign of question and repartee which shall culminate in the moral defeat of the platform. That is what I always read into the words "organised opposition." This is what really happens. About twenty minutes after the speakers have begun to address a small and sympathetic assembly, chiefly consisting of their friends with their wives and children, the door at the end of the hall abruptly opens and about fifteen boys walk in in a line as stiffly as if they were made of wood. They sit down as far away as possible from the people whom they propose to defy; and no entreaties or taunts will induce them to come an inch nearer. They say abruptly at intervals—"Good old Joe!" or whoever may be their favourite statesman. If the man on the platform says that bread ought to be cheap, they say—"What about Chinese Labour?" If he is discussing the Navy, they say—"What about the Big Loaf?" In moments of special animation they say—"Who are you?" a very sensible question. Towards the end of the proceedings they get up all at once and all go out together, still looking like wood and making a sort of wooden clatter with their feet. It was only after this dark manœuvre that it dawned on me that the stiff pantomime that I had just been watching really was this cunning, elaborate, and diabolically diplomatic thing called "an organised opposition."

In such cases surely newspaper phraseology misleads. One does not talk about the mechanism of a poker. One does not talk about the organisation of a row of pokers. In the incident I describe there was no sort of art, and even no sort of deception. Nobody pretended for a moment that these boys were voters, or that they had come to listen, or that they had come separately or by accident. The thing was perfectly defensible on the assumption that politics is a game; but even in that sense one could not call it a game of skill. The only point, however, that I wish to make here is that round such common newspaper phrases as "an organised opposition" there clings a connotation of drama, tactics, and intellectual excitement which entirely disappears when one sees the real thing—the little boys in their adorable simplicity stumping in and stumping out again.

Of course, one could give hundreds of other instances. When the newspapers describe "A Scene in the House," one gets an impression of green benches broken up, hats smashed, and the Speaker's wig all crooked on his head. A friend of mine was in the House while one of these "scenes" was going on. Happening at the moment to be thinking about a sonnet or some such thing, he did not know there had been a scene till he read it in the paper next morning. This is where the modern imaginative world called journalism differs from the old imaginative world of peasants and children. In fairy tales the objects were mostly familiar; it was only the power that was mystical. A peasant had never seen a beanstalk grow up into the sky; but he had seen a bean-stalk and he had seen the sky. A child had never seen a cat in boots; but he had seen boots and a cat. The trouble with the new world of fancy is that it consists so much of vast things of which plain people can form no picture: financial hoards, scientific machinery, colossal navies, enormous emigrations—images so huge that they do not stir the imagination, but crush it.



THE SKETCH-MODEL FOR THE NEW PAUL'S CROSS—BY MR. BERTRAM MACKENNAL, A.R.A.

By courtesy of the sculptor, we are able to reproduce this photograph of Mr. Bertram Mackennal's most interesting sketch-model for the new Paul's Cross, part of the foundation for which has just been laid on the north-east side of St. Paul's Churchyard, on the site formerly occupied by the fountain that is now at Hornsey. The cost of the undertaking was provided for under the will of the late Mr. H. C. Richards, K.C., M.P., who left £5000 for the purpose. The completed figure will be nine feet in height; the monument, as a whole, will be fifty-two feet in height. Mr. Mackennal was elected an A.R.A. last year. He was born in Melbourne in 1863, the son of John Simpson Mackennal, sculptor. Two of his works were purchased by the Chantrey Bequest and placed in the National Gallery.

## THE BOY WHO WILL BE "NEGUS NEGUST."

PHOTOGRAPH BY REMOND.



Lij Yasu.

Ras Tessanau.

THE HEIR TO THE EMPEROR MENELIK'S THRONE WITH HIS TUTOR: LIJ YASU, SON OF THE EMPEROR'S DAUGHTER,  
WAIZARO SHOA ROGGA.

At the moment of writing, it is reported that the health of the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia is again giving cause for great anxiety; indeed, that the "King of Kings" is in a comatose state. Should he die soon, disaster is anticipated, and soldiers are said to be working with great haste to complete the forts on the heights behind the European Legations, that the Europeans may be protected in the case of a rising of the inhabitants of Adis Ababa. Already, it is stated, Lij Yasu is looked upon as the ruler of Ethiopia. The heir to the throne was proclaimed by Menelik in default of a direct heir. He is the son of the Emperor's daughter, Waizaro Shoa Rogga, and Ras Mikhael, and is about twelve years of age.

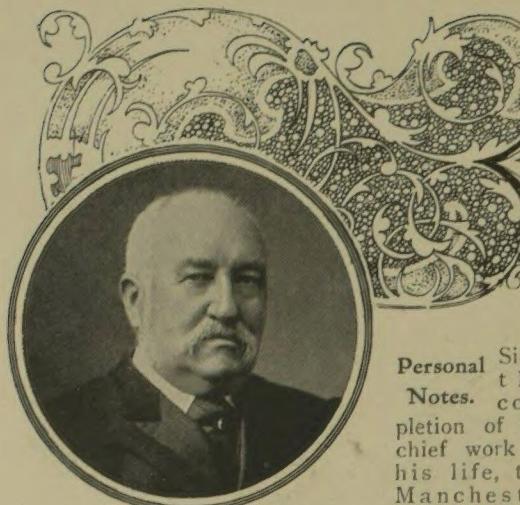


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE SIR EDWARD LEADER WILLIAMS,  
Engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal.

earned retirement at Altringham. Among the great undertakings with which he was associated were the construction of the Great Northern Railway through Lincolnshire, the extension of Shoreham Harbour, the Admiralty Pier at Dover, and the work of the River Weaver Trust. Early in the 'eighties he was appointed, with Mr. H. H. Fulton, joint-engineer for the Manchester Ship Canal. The two engineers had different schemes. Sir Edward's was adopted, and took twelve years to carry out. The greatest triumph of the whole vast project is the swing aqueduct at Barton, carrying the Bridgewater Canal across the Ship Canal, and capable of being swung aside to let big vessels pass through on the lower water-way.

In some respects, the murder of Mr. Arthur Mason Jackson by a Hindu fanatic, at Nasik, resembles that of Sir Curzon Wyllie, for Mr. Jackson was personally beloved by all classes of Indians. The crime was one of revenge for a sentence passed on a notorious political agitator, and brother of the man who opposed in London the resolution expressing horror and indignation at Dhingra's crime. Mr. Jackson was not only a fearless and able administrator, but an accomplished Sanskrit scholar and student of Indian life and history. He did valuable research work in the Royal Asiatic Society's library at Bombay, and when in England examined in Sanskrit for Oxford University. His father was for many years art editor of *The Illustrated London News*.

Earl Percy, whose premature death in Paris at the early age of thirty-eight has aroused such profound regret, was a man of great abilities and many interests. His death will be felt especially by the Unionist party, in whose cause he had sat in Parliament for nearly fifteen years as member for South Kensington. His election address for the coming political struggle was in the hands of the printers at the time of his death. As Lord Warkworth, after leaving Eton, he won the Newdigate at Oxford in 1892 with a poem on St. Francis of Assisi.

Photo. Martin Facouette.  
THE LATE LORD RODNEY,  
A distinguished Soldier and Philanthropist.

He was first elected for South Kensington unopposed in 1895, and so again in 1900. In 1906 he defeated Sir E. O'Malley by a large majority. In 1902 and 1903 he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, and from 1903 to 1905 Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In both these offices he acquitted himself well, and became marked as a coming leader of the party. He was much interested in Eastern affairs, and had travelled a great deal in Asia Minor, journeys which resulted in his two books—“Notes from a Diary in Asiatic Turkey” and “The Highlands of Asiatic Turkey.” Lord Percy was unmarried.

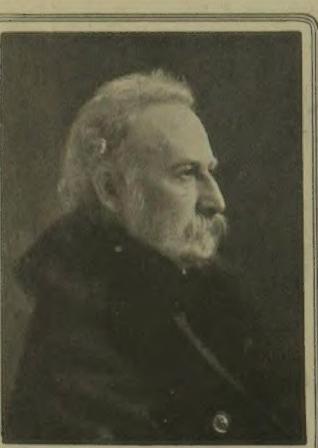


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
SIR GEORGE H. LEWIS, BT.,  
The famous Solicitor, who has Retired  
from Practice.

He was born in 1880, and is at present serving with the Egyptian Camel Corps as a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He took part in the South African War in 1901.

Two members of the House of Lords, Lord Rodney and Lord Brabourne, have passed away on the eve of the great contest which is to decide the political position of their assembly. Lord and Lady

Personal Notes. Since the completion of the chief work of his life, the Manchester Ship Canal, Sir Edward Leader Williams, the famous engineer, who was born in 1828, had been living in well-

Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
MR. R. NORMAN SHAW, R.A.,  
The eminent Architect—Retiring from  
the Royal Academy.

M. LÉON DELAGRANGE,  
The famous Aviator, killed at Bordeaux  
on Tuesday.

## PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

Rodney have for many years assiduously occupied themselves with work among boys in Camberwell, including a club and Cadet Corps, and Lord Rodney will be greatly missed by the boys there, who were devoted to him. His Lordship was twice married, and



Photo. Lafayette.  
THE NEW EARL PERCY,  
Second Son of the Duke of Northumberland.

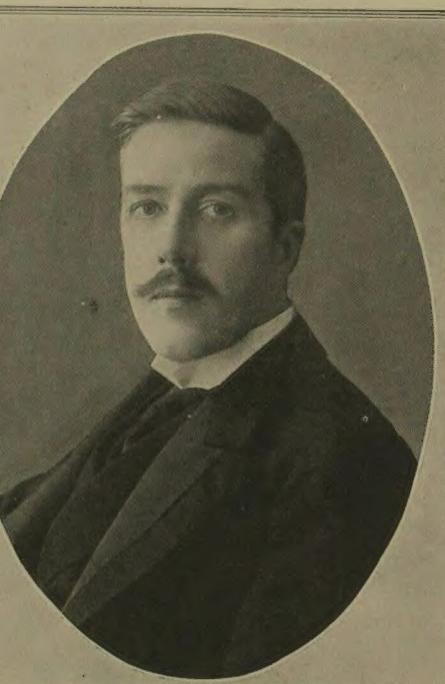


Photo. Lafayette.  
THE LATE EARL PERCY, M.P., D.C.L.,  
Eldest Son and Heir of the Duke of Northumberland.



Photo. Lafayette.  
THE NEW LORD BRABOURNE,  
Formerly known as Lieut. Hon. W.  
W. Knatchbull-Hugessen.

leaves a widow, Charlotte Eugenia, daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Probyn. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, the Hon. George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, who is not yet of age. The late Lord Rodney served with the 1st Life Guards in the Egyptian



Photo. Fleet Agency.  
THE LATE MISS JEAN CLEMENS,  
Mark Twain's Daughter—Drowned in  
her Bath.

Campaign, and was recently appointed Commanding Officer of the 24th Battalion County of London (Queen's) Territorials, in which he took a great interest.

Lord Brabourne, who was the eldest son of the first Baron by his marriage with a daughter of the Rev. Marcus Southwell, of St. Albans, was born in 1857, and succeeded to the peerage in 1893. He was educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. He contested the Isle of Thanet Division of Kent, unsuccessfully, in 1888, but the following year he was returned for Rochester, in the Liberal interest, and sat for that constituency until 1892, the year before his removal to the Upper House. He was heir presumptive to Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, twelfth Baronet, of Mersham Hatch, Kent, and was a Justice of the Peace for that county. In 1880 he married the Hon. Amy Virginia Beaumont, daughter of the late Lord Allendale. Their second and only surviving son, the Hon. Wyndham Wentworth Knatchbull-Hugesen, now succeeds to his father's title. He was born in 1885, and is at present a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

World-wide sympathy will go out to Mark Twain in the loss he has recently sustained by the tragic death of his daughter, Miss Jean Clemens, who was found drowned in her bath at her father's house at Redding, Connecticut. Being a sufferer from epilepsy, she had evidently had a seizure and had been unable to rise from the water. The sad occurrence cast a gloom over Christmas for all the many friends of the great humourist and his daughter.

As minister of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, who has held that post since 1892, is being succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Len Broughton. Dr. Broughton was formerly Pastor of the Baptist Church at Atlanta City, in Georgia, U.S.A., where he carried through a great building scheme. He has frequently been heard in London, both as preacher and lecturer, having for some years paid an annual visit to Westminster Chapel, Westminster.

Sir Charles Strickland, who would have been ninety-one next month, had other claims to distinction than being the original of Martin in “Tom Browne's School-days,” with whose author, Tom Hughes, he was at Rugby under Dr. Arnold. Sir Charles came of an ancient North-country family famous, among other things, for longevity. The last four Baronets between them held the title for 173 years. The late Baronet was a keen sportsman, and kept his ninetieth birthday in the hunting field. He was also a Tory of the old school, and his contempt for modern politics was so great that he would not even exercise his vote. The House of Commons he described as “the miserable and degraded House, which has ceased to be a deliberative assembly, and in which no one can honestly express his opinion without being in danger of the gag.”

It has been said that if Sir George Lewis were to write his reminiscences, it would be the book of the century. Fortunately, however, for those whose secrets are in his keeping—unfortunately, perhaps, for the lovers of piquant biography—those reminiscences are never likely to be published. As a solicitor, the most distinguished of his time, Sir George has been associated with many *causes célèbres*—notably,



Photo. P.P.A.  
THE LATE SIR CHARLES STRICKLAND,  
The Original of Martin in “Tom  
Browne's School-Days.”

[Continued overleaf.]

## THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

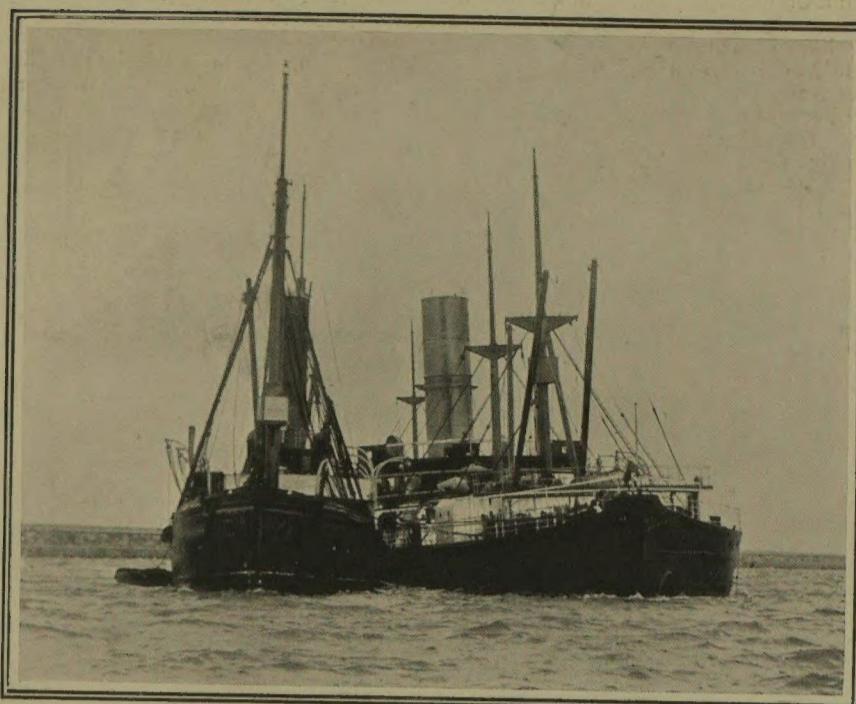


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.  
THE DISASTER IN THE IRISH CHANNEL: THE STEAMER "AYRSHIRE"  
AGROUND AT HOLYHEAD, AFTER COLLISION WITH THE "ARCADIAN."

The "Ayrshire," of Glasgow, and the Ellerman liner "Arcadian" collided on Sunday last. The "Arcadian" sank in a few minutes. Twelve Lascars, who waited to collect their money and belongings before rushing on deck, were drowned. There was a dense fog at the time. The "Arcadian" was of 6603 tons; the "Ayrshire" has a tonnage of 7252.

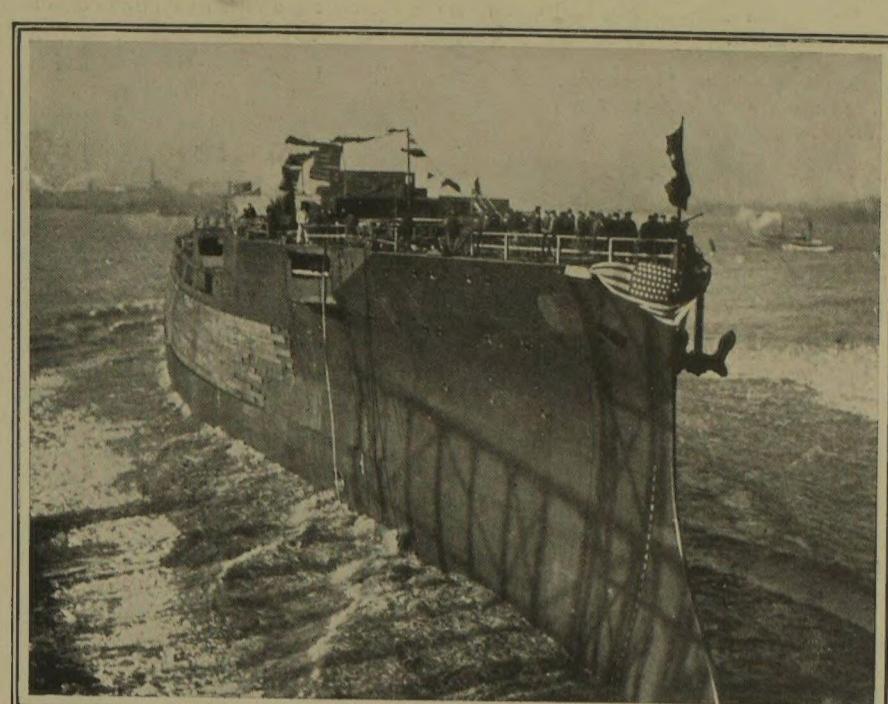


Photo. Topical.  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR-VESSEL: THE NEW AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIP,  
"UTAH," LEAVING THE WAYS AT CAMDEN.

The "Utah," which was named by Miss Alice Spry, daughter of Governor William Spry, of Utah, has a displacement of 21,825 tons. She will have a complement of 60 officers and 940 men. It may be noted that the British vessels of the "Neptune" class have a displacement of about 20,000 tons. The difference in size is thus very considerable.



FLOODED OPORTO: THE ELLERMAN LINER "GASCON" ASHORE.

When the Douro overflowed its banks recently, great havoc was wrought. The river rose in places over sixty feet, and many large wine-lodges with their stores of wine were either washed away completely or submerged in water and mud. Much of the 1908 vintage has been lost. Every street in Oporto was flooded to some extent, and in some were twelve feet of water. Many vessels were wrecked, including 10 steamers, 11 tugs, 24 sailing-ships, and 700 lighters. The Ellerman liner "Gascon" went ashore, and, later, drifted out to sea.



A STREET UNDER TWELVE FEET OF WATER: A FLOOD SCENE IN OPORTO.



Photo. L.N.A.  
THE GIFT OF THE CITY CARLTON: THE POLITICAL LECTURE-VAN  
PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL UNION OF CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The van was formally presented to Lord Farquhar, President of the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations, by Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Chairman of the Political Committee of the City Carlton Club. The ceremony took place in the garden of Salters' Hall. The van was used for the first time that same evening in Southwark.

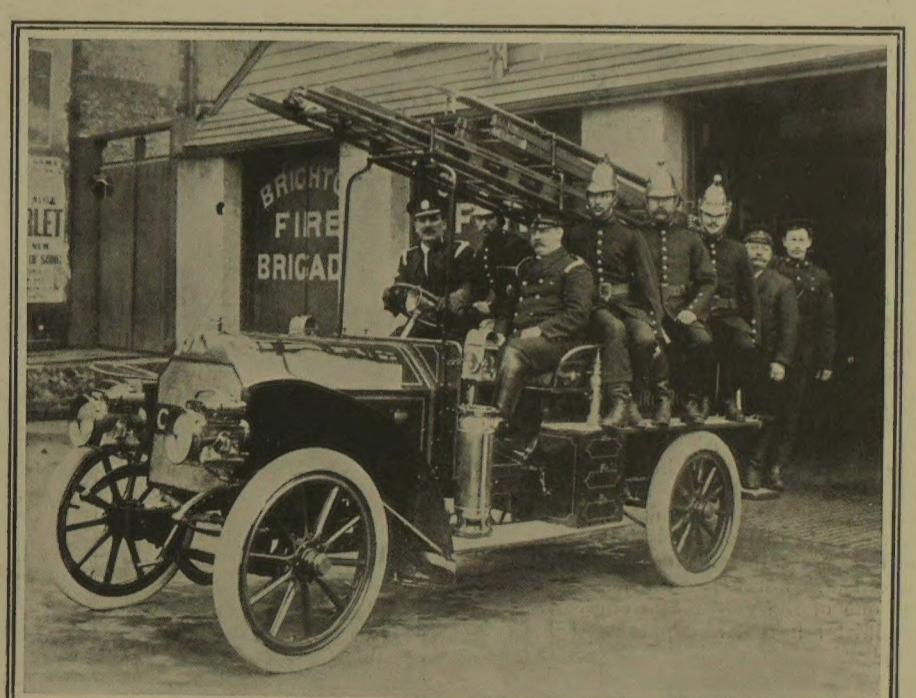


Photo. L.N.A.  
BRIGHTON'S NEW FIRE-FIGHTER: AN ORDINARY MOTOR CHASSIS  
CONVERTED INTO A MOTOR FIRE-TENDER.

The Brighton Council bought a four-cylinder chassis, and this was converted into a motor fire-tender by Superintendent Lacroix. The whole of the work of conversion was done by the members of the Brigade. The result is a combination of fire-engine, fire-escape, hose-cart, ambulance-wagon and chemical extinguisher. It can attain a speed of forty miles an hour.

the Bravo poisoning case, the Belt v. Lawes and Bowles libel action, the historic Baccarat case, and the Parnell Commission. Sir George Lewis was born in 1833 in the building in Ely Place where he has worked throughout his career. He was articled to his father, and admitted a solicitor in 1856. He was knighted after the Parnell Commission, and was made a Baronet at the Coronation.

It is not yet time, fortunately, and it may be hoped that the time will not arrive for many years yet, to apply the famous epitaph on an architect to that famous

Indian Government has now taken charge of the excavations, and stopped the removal of objects discovered. It is a strange fact that an evil fate has followed previous importations of Gandhara art to this country. A fine collection, placed in the Crystal Palace in 1866, was destroyed by fire before records could be prepared; and in 1885 another valuable collection was lost in a wreck off Ceylon.

**"The Assembly Set" of Washington.** Something like a revolution is going on in American society, nothing less, in fact, than a movement to deprive the famous "Four Hundred" of

New York (hitherto the "Upper Ten" of American society) of their social supremacy, and to set up in Washington a rival organisation to be known as "The Assembly Set." The membership is to be limited to a thousand; but this figure will represent not individuals, but families. Mere wealth will not be regarded as a sufficient qualification, though the expenses incidental to membership will entail the possession of a considerable amount of money. Rank will be regarded as of higher value than birth, the main object being to make the general tone of the best society more intellectual, and to reduce the social power of the hitherto almighty dollar. The President's wife, Mrs. Tait, is considered to be the leading spirit in the new movement, and if it is successful the effect will doubtless be to transfer the social centre of the United States from New York to Washington. It is expected that about a quarter of "the Four Hundred" will find a place in the new social organisation, and the great families of the Western States will, of course, be represented. No doubt, however, there will be instances of jealousy and opposition on the part of those shut out beyond the pale of the elect—as must, indeed, always be the case when a fixed number of people are, as it were, railed off within an arbitrary and exclusive circle. In this country we allow our social strata to evolve naturally; the limits are far more elastic, and the border lines tend to overlap.

made that, in view of the American woman's love of titles, obvious from their frequent marriages into the nobility of Europe, the United States will in the end be compelled to form an aristocracy and a scale of titles of their own, in order, for one thing, to prevent wealthy heiresses from exporting themselves and their vast dowries to other lands. It certainly looks as though America were taking steps in this direction.

**Unrest in Abyssinia.** Some alarm is felt by the European colony at Adis Ababa, in Abyssinia, according to report, in regard to the possible



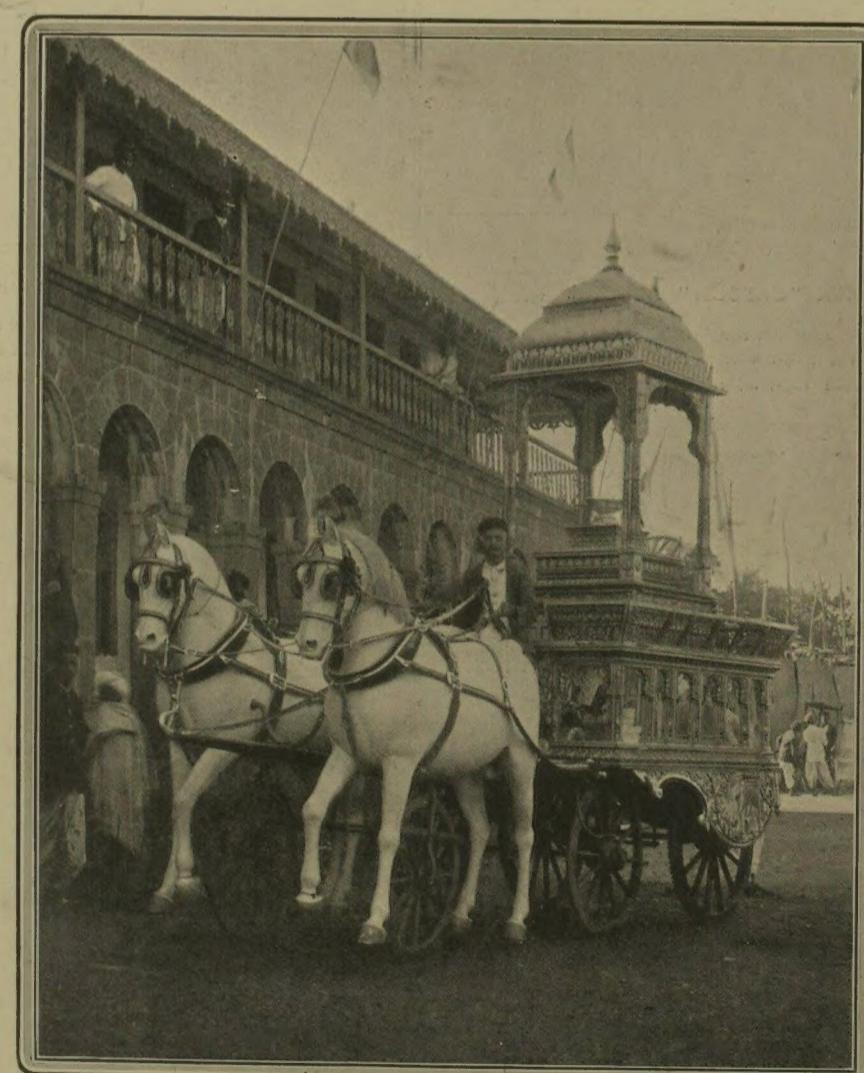
THE CONSECRATION OF A JAIN TEMPLE AT KOLHAPUR: "THE WORSHIP OF THE CHILD IMMEDIATELY AFTER ITS BIRTH."

The consecration of a Jain Temple, built in the compound of the Jain Students' Institute at Kolhapur, took place recently before some 50,000 members of the sect, who came from all parts of India. This photograph shows "the worship of the Child immediately after its birth." The Child, being known as one who will attain salvation, or godhood, is supposed to be carried in procession to the peak of a mountain that worship may take place.

architect, Mr. Norman Shaw—"Lie heavy on him, earth, for he laid many a heavy load on thee!" Among the loads which he has laid on London clay is the magnificent Piccadilly Hotel, and his work has been a great element in the architectural regeneration of the metropolis. Mr. Norman Shaw, who was born in 1831, has just resigned his membership of the Royal Academy to give a chance to younger men.

M. Delagrange, the latest victim to the perilous art of aviation, was a pioneer of its development in recent years, and one of its most persevering exponents. He took part in the meeting at Doncaster last October, and recently he had been practising in France at the aviation ground of Juvisy-sur-Orge. An idea of the progress made in aviation during the last two years may be gathered from the fact that, in May 1908, M. Delagrange created a world's distance-record for aeroplanes at Rome by flying 8 miles in 15 minutes, while at Juvisy the other day he flew 125 miles in 2½ hours. M. Delagrange was also an accomplished sculptor.

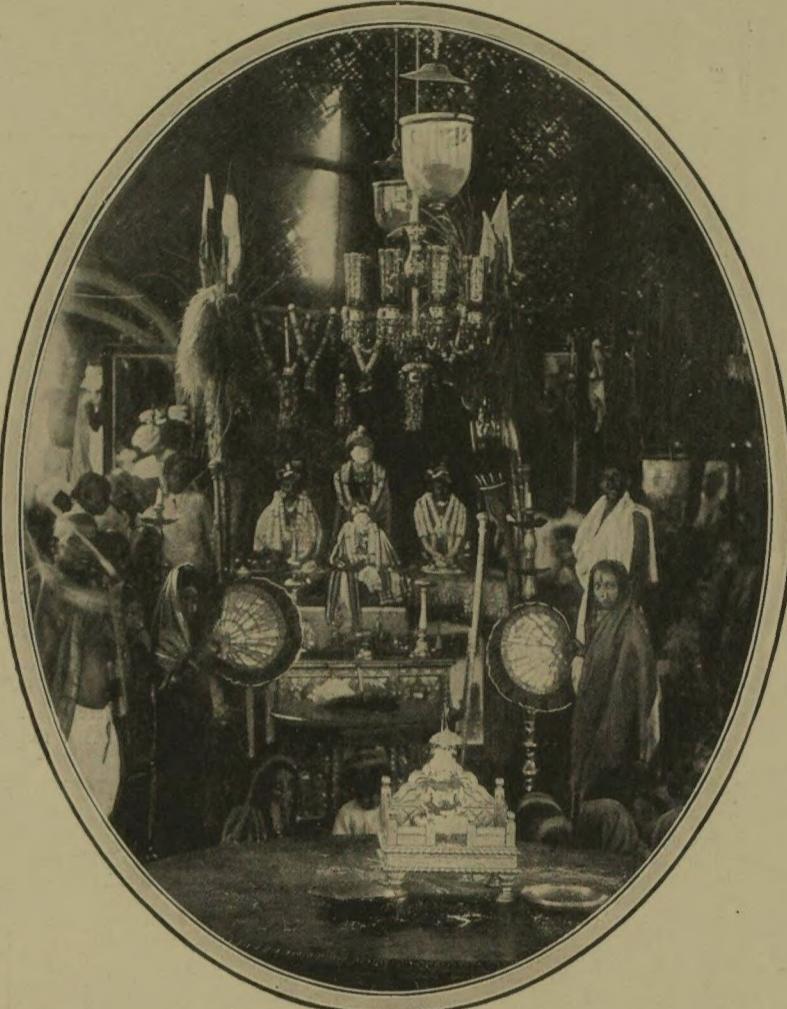
**The Gandhara Sculptures.** On another page we give photographs of some very remarkable Graeco-Indian sculptures from the district of Gandhara, on the north-west frontier of India, bordering upon Afghanistan. The Greek influence in these sculptures can doubtless be traced originally to the expedition of Alexander into India in 326 B.C., when he marched through Gandhara, which subsequently became part of a Graeco-Bactrian kingdom. The sculptures illustrated are also deeply interesting from the light they throw on the early days of Buddhism. For many centuries Gandhara was one of the greatest strongholds of the Buddhist religion, and possessed gorgeous temples. About the beginning of the sixth century, however, its decline set in: it was overrun by the Huns, who sacked the temples, and the people reverted to Brahminism. Archaeological discoveries were first made in Gandhara about 1830, and many works of art were removed without any record being kept for tracing their date or origin. Those (in our Illustrations) which show the most Greek influence are probably the earliest, such as the figure of Athene, bearing her emblems, and the woman carrying a child (the child's figure broken off), where the drapery has a distinctly classical style. The



THE JIN'S CHARIOT, THE SETTING OUT OF THE MAN WHO HAS ATTAINED ABSOLUTE KNOWLEDGE.

The Jains are a Hindu religious sect. Jainism was an offshoot of Buddhism, but differs from it in that it recognises a divine personal Ruler of All, and, politically, leans towards Brahminism. Its followers believe that the world has been in existence from all eternity, not having been created, and that it will exist for ever.

and shade off into one another. In America, however, the process of social distinction is more rigid and self-conscious. An interesting suggestion has recently been



THE SECOND STAGE IN THE LIFE OF THE JIN: "THE CORONATION OF THE MAN."

There are five stages in the life of the Jin. The fourth of these is when the Man has attained absolute knowledge, and has become an Arhat, or Jin. Then it is that he sets off to tour the world, preaching his religion. On these journeys he rides in a chariot such as that shown on this page. This particular example, which is a beautiful specimen of Indian art, was made in Bombay, and was specially brought to Kolhapur by Mr. Bhupal Jirge, who performed the Puja (worship).

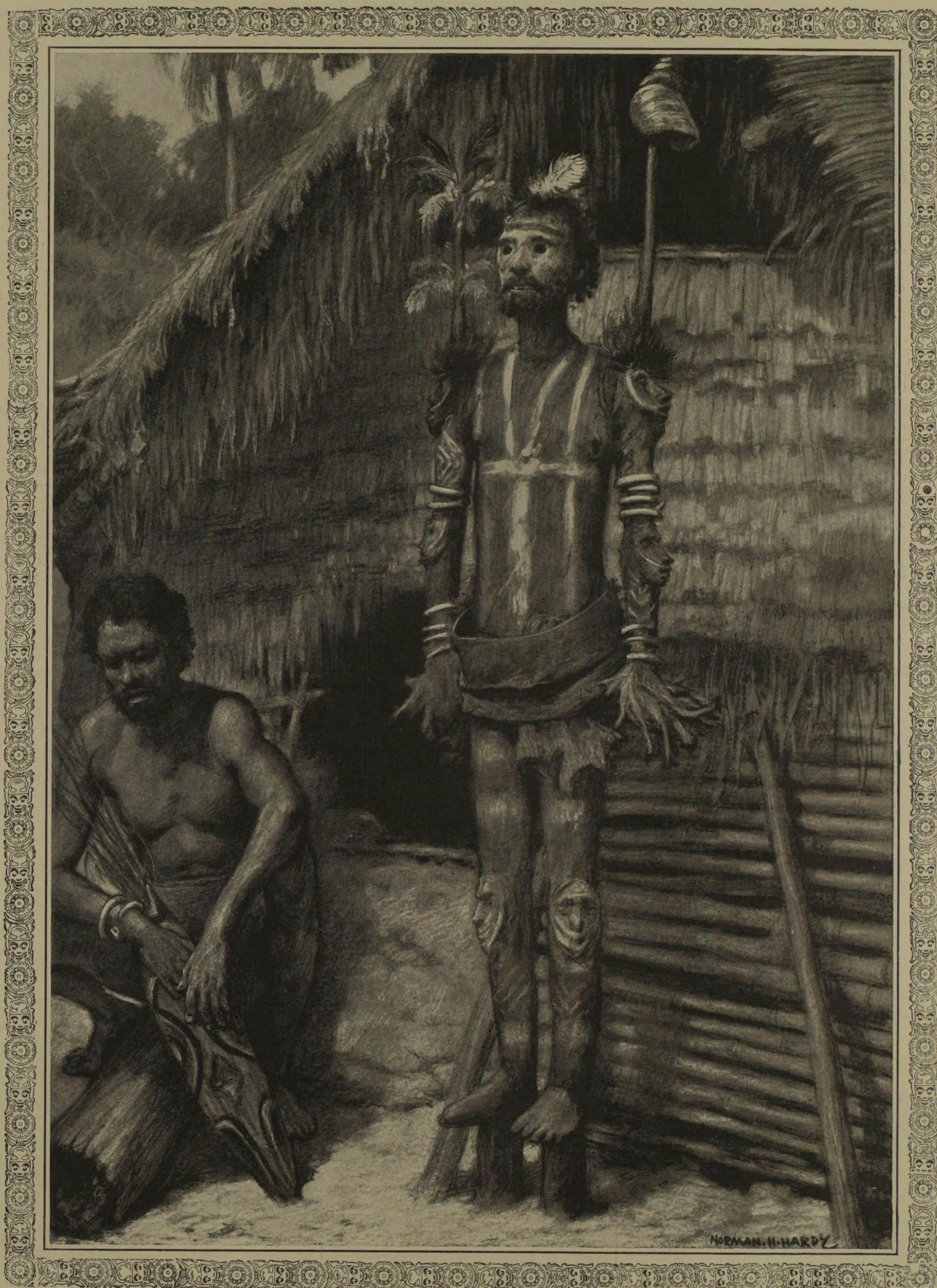
political results that might follow on the death of the Emperor Menelik, who, in his present comatose condition, may pass away suddenly, or linger on for a considerable time. The Abyssinian Government, it is said, has set a large number of troops to work to complete the forts behind the Legations, in order to protect the European residents in the event of a rising by the inhabitants of Adis Ababa, who are mostly armed with rifles and number some thirty-five thousand. The Emperor Menelik, whose failing health is the cause of all this anxiety, was born in 1842, and ascended the throne of Abyssinia in 1889. He has no direct heir, but he has proclaimed as his successor his grandson, Prince Lij Yasu, who is now about thirteen years old. By an agreement signed in 1906 Great Britain, France, and Italy undertook to respect the integrity of Abyssinia and endeavour to preserve it. The country is at present in a feudal state, analogous to that of the Middle Ages in Europe. Adis Ababa is the present capital, and there are seven batteries of artillery stationed there. The regular Army consists of about 150,000 men, made up of contingents from the various provinces, and is supplemented by irregular troops. The military forces are distributed over the country in garrisons. The population is of a very mixed character.

#### The Bombay Legislative Council.

In view of the continued unrest in India, once again indicated by the recent assassination of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, an official in the Presidency of Bombay, it will be interesting to watch the political effect of the enlargement of the Bombay Legislative Council, which held its first meeting on Tuesday. It consists of forty-six members, of whom thirty-three are non-official; and at the end of the meeting the non-official members elected two of their number to the Imperial Council, while the Mohammedans also elected a representative thereon. In the course of his opening speech the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Sydenham Clarke, said that he looked forward to the future with confidence, but that all would depend on the spirit in which the new councils were worked. The Bombay Government would probably never wish to force any measure opposed by the non-official members, but the ultimate executive power would not be abandoned.

## THE RED FIGURE THAT WATCHES THE LIVING: A CHIEF OF CLAY.

DRAWN BY NORMAN H. HARDY.



A NATIVE "STATUE" OF A DEAD CHIEF: A REMARKABLE EFFIGY ON MALEKULA ISLAND, NEW HEBRIDES.

Describing his drawing, Mr. Norman Hardy writes: "These grotesque figures are to be met with on Malekula Island, in the New Hebrides. The natives make them partly that the dead chief, or sacred man, may still be able to look on the living; it has also some connection with ancestor-worship. A framework of wood and bamboo is set up, and over this is placed a composition of clay and vegetable fibre. The skull of the dead man is used for the head. It is covered in the same way as is the figure, and is modelled, in many instances, to resemble the features of the dead chief, whose beard and hair are used to complete the likeness. The whole of the figure is coloured a bright red. Down the body and round the leg are drawn stripes of white lime. The shoulders, elbows, and knees are decorated with faces. From the tufts of fibre on the shoulders project the tops of the sticks that form the arms. At the top of one of these is a large shell, a sign of a tapu. The hands of the figure are formed of the roots of a sapling. Behind the effigy is a small house, in which the figure and the sacred stones are kept."

## SCIENCE &amp;

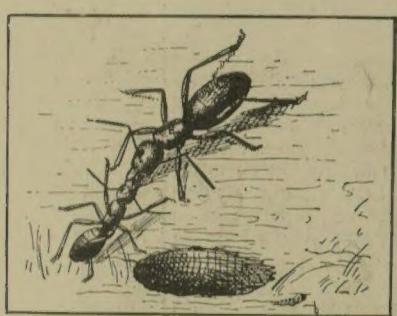


M. RIGNOUX,  
Co-Inventor with M. Fournier of a  
Television Apparatus.

Photograph by Curtis Brown.

SCIENCE  
JOTTINGS.  
WITH THE ANTS.

WHEN the writer of Proverbs asked the sluggard to study the ways of the ant, he was unconsciously anticipating the writing of many chapters on the history of these wonderful insects. If, to-day, the adjuration of the Wise Man could be sent forth to warn and admonish the feeble and the slack, there would be found far more abundant material in ant-history to point the moral and adorn the tale than was possible of realisation in the older days of the Hebrew sage. For the ant-community, of all other animals, has exhibited a marvellous adaptation to environments. If Spencer's dictum that the art of successful living consists in a rapid and perfect adjustment to surroundings—no square pegs in round holes—then the ant tribe may well be said to justify the philosopher's assertion. There are ants and ants, and a survey of the family circle shows that scarcely a species exists but flourishes exceedingly, some showing simple habits, and others complex ways of living. These thoughts have been suggested by the perusal of a volume entitled, "Ant Communities, and How They are Governed; a Study in Natural Civics." The book is published by Harper and Brothers, and the author is the Rev. Dr. H. C. McCook, whose researches into ant-history have merited the warm admiration of his American fellow-countrymen, and equally the spontaneous tribute of naturalists on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.



THE ROYAL BODYGUARD ON DUTY: A TRUANT QUEEN BROUGHT HOME BY A PULL UPON HER ANTENNAE.

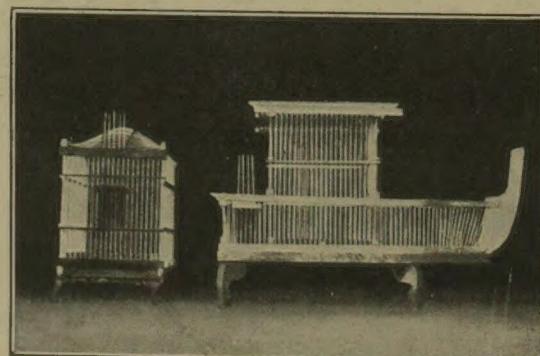
scientific kind. In book form, Dr. McCook's papers will appeal to a wider audience, perhaps, on both sides of the great sea. I might say here that if any parent or guardian desired to present his boy or girl with a literary present of distinctly educative value, and one likely to bear fruit in the shape of intellectual culture afterwards, he could not do better than purchase a copy of Dr. McCook's volume, and thus open the doors of the realms of zoological romance to the enlightenment and delight of the lad or the lass. There is no more wonderful or fascinating study in lower life than is illustrated by the story of ant-life, and Dr. McCook's history is all the more fascinating because he relates the "natural civics" of the ants—which expression figures on his title-page—to the organisation of human

MIMETIC LANGUAGE IN ANTS: THE GESTURE OF REPULSION AND DEFENCE.



ANTS AS ENGINEERS: COVERING IN A BROKEN HORIZONTAL GALLERY AND REPAIRING A BROKEN VERTICAL ONE.

eighth chapter deals with female government in the ant-societies, and it is a chapter which is certain to attract attention



FOR THE "PET CANARIES" OF THE JAPANESE HOUSEHOLD: JAPANESE CAGES FOR STRIDULATING INSECTS.



PTERATIC LANGUAGE: DR. HENRY C. MCCOOK, WITH HIS FLUTE, TESTING THE KEY-NOTE OF WING-STROKES AS INSECTS ARE HUMMING OVER FLOWERS.

society, or at least supplies us with the materials for drawing comparisons between the control and management of life below and life on a level with the intellectual grade.

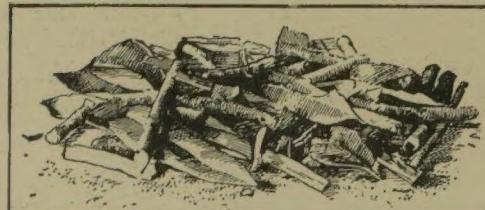
## NATURAL HISTORY.



M. FOURNIER,  
Co-Inventor with M. Rignoux of a  
Television Apparatus.

Photograph by Curtis Brown.

Studies of the external affairs of the ant-community occupy our author up to his eighth chapter. Thereafter he deals with the internal economy of the ant-hosts. The



THE GATE-CLOSING HABIT AMONG ANTS: A CLOSED GATE OF THE CUTTING ANTS OF TEXAS.

A STUDY IN NATURAL CIVICS:  
"ANT COMMUNITIES AND HOW  
THEY ARE GOVERNED."

Illustrations reproduced from Dr. Henry Christopher McCook's Book, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Harper and Brothers.



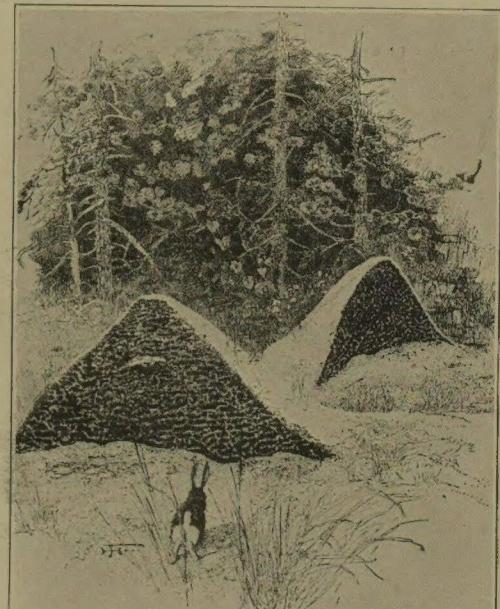
THE WORK OF THE CUTTING ANTS: A GATE IN PROCESS OF CLOSING.

matrimonial arrangement. If the feminine element in the ant-community elected to do more than guard the social interests, and sought to dominate things domestic, in all probability the happy home would be broken up, devastated, and ruined. This much seems clear at least, that the ant-neutres are proud of their supremacy, a state due to the work they perform for the benefit of the community at large.

Readers of Dr. McCook's book, especially if they have been fortified previously by a little zoological knowledge of ant-life, will be quick to trace analogies between the ways of human society and those of ant-communities. We used to be our own soldiers and policemen. These were the days when every man carried a sword, and trained himself to the use of arms. Mankind found it more consistent with the advance of social evolution to set apart and pay men to do military and police service. The ants, ages ago, recognised the value of this idea. We get soldier-ants who do battle, warrior-ants whose mission is both defence and defiance. This evolution of duty has been accompanied by a corresponding development of form and function. Big jaws and a robust frame mark the ant-soldiery;



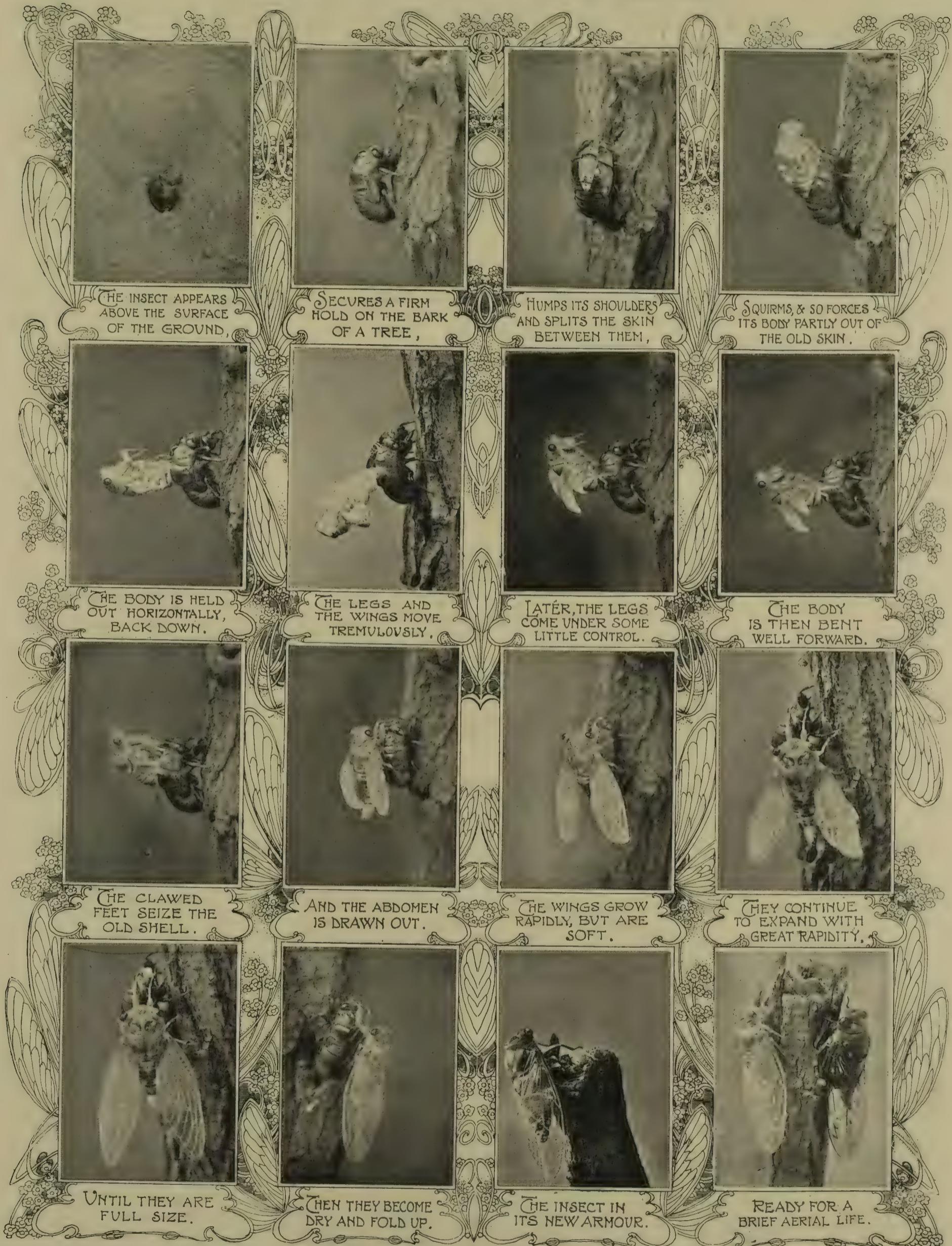
A LILLIPUTIAN AND A BRODINGNAGIAN: A TINY ANT ATTACKING AN OCCIDENT ANT.



REMARKABLE EXAMPLES OF THE ENGINEERING WORK OF ANT COMMUNITIES: A SECTIONAL VIEW OF ANT-MOUNDS.

Truly, when one begins to read and reflect about ant-ways, the wonder grows at the thought that ages ago so many human institutions were foreshadowed and used to further the art of living.—ANDREW WILSON.

AN INSECT THAT LIVES UNDERGROUND FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS:  
AND THEN SEES THE LIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME.



THE "REMARKABLE" LIFE-STORY OF THE LONGEST-LIVED OF INSECTS: THE CICADA SEPTENDECIM OF AMERICA.

"One of the insect marvels," writes Julia E. Rogers, "is the life-story of this cicada... The life-story of a generation begins when the females flock to the tree-tops and lay their egg-masses in the twigs. In a few weeks the eggs hatch, and the fat, ant-like larvæ wriggle out and fall to the ground. Immediately they burrow beneath the surface, and establish themselves, each alone in a little chamber, near the root of some plant... When the seventeenth year is reached, ambition of a new sort is born. The creature, now a pupa, crawls to the surface of the ground... into the open for the final moult." During the seventeen years underground it moults its skin five times.

PHOTOGRAPH BY A. R. COLEMAN.

## LITERATURE



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

## GENERAL GREELY,

The American Explorer, who has issued a Revised Edition of his "Handbook of Polar Discoveries."

sage, purest of men, Marcus Aurelius," expanded by Matthew Arnold into a fine sonnet—"even in a palace, life may be led well." It is a thought worthy of consideration in these democratic days, and, indeed, all the thoughts of that imperial sage who uttered it make a singularly close appeal, across all the centuries that lie between, to the sympathies of modern readers. The reason, no doubt, is that they were the outcome of an age similar in many ways to our own, an age of cultured materialism, sceptical melancholy, and of the introspection and world-weariness that results from a highly complex civilisation. How close is the sympathy between the modern mind and that of the philosophic Roman Emperor may be judged from the fact that, when a friend called to see Matthew Arnold, just after the sad death of his son, the great "critic of life" was found consoling himself with these meditations of Marcus Aurelius. Such a book, then, well deserved to be produced to-day in a beautiful setting that would have delighted the heart of William Morris, with all the graces that good type, good paper, good colour-printing, and good taste combine to bestow upon it. These graces belong in abundance to the new edition of "The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," in the scholarly rendering of Mr. George Long, issued by the Riccardi Press, the book department of the Medici Society. The twelve coloured plates are from water-colour drawings specially painted by Mr. W. Russell Flint, whose name needs no introduction to readers of this paper. The originals of these beautiful illustrations, together with those by the same artist for "The Song of Songs, which is Solomon's," are on view at the Medici Society's Galleries at 38, Albemarle Street. They add very materially to the enjoyment of the text, and Mr. Russell Flint has rendered the spirit of antiquity in a very striking manner, especially in view of the fact that such a book of abstract ideas is not an easy one to illustrate, and demands a high imaginative gift from the artist who would essay the task. The volume exemplifies Ruskin's principle that a good book should not be too cheap. It is issued in a limited edition of five hundred copies, on handmade Riccardi paper, and seventeen copies on vellum, of which fifteen are for sale. Bound in boards it costs £2 12s. 6d. net a copy, and in limp vellum £3 3s. net.

"*The Master of Game*." In the early years of the fifteenth century, Edward, second Duke of York and grandson of King Edward III., being a prisoner in Pevensey Castle, and finding the hours heavy on his hands, translated Count Gaston de Foix's famous "Livre de Chasse." He made numerous interpolations as he went along, added five original chapters, called the book "*The Master of Game*," and himself the author. He dedicated the work to his cousin, afterwards King Henry V., in whose cause he was to fall in the front ranks at Agincourt, atoning by a glorious death for a life full of violence and for an act of gross plagiarism. Messrs. Chatto and Windus have published and Mr. W. A. and F. Baillie-Grohman have edited, "*The Master of*

*"The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus."*

"Even in a palace" (so ran the dictum of the imperial

Game," giving a modern rendering to the text considered by competent judges to be the best of the nineteen existing MSS. This is the Cottonian MS. Vespasian B XII. in the British Museum; dating from 1420; and the delightful illustrations

are taken from a manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale. To the first edition issued by the present collaborators

— a large folio

in expensive form—Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the U.S.A. (Feb. 1904), contributed the Foreword reprinted here. From first page to last "*The Master of Game*" affords delightful reading. The Duke's prologue, with its wonderful tribute to hunting, is drawn almost entirely from Count Gaston de Foix: the prisoner of Pevensey was content to write about "Hart-Hunting by Strength," "How Hart should be Moved"—a long and erudite chapter this—"How to find the Hare," "How a Hunter's Horse should be Driven," and "The Manner of Hunting." It is hardly necessary, perhaps, to say that, while the Count de Foix and the Duke of York knew a great deal about venery, their knowledge of natural history was strictly limited, and, if space permitted, it would be possible to fill a page with examples of the quaint errors and superstitions that were blent with fifteenth-century observation, keen though that observation was in matters pertaining directly to the discovery, pursuit, and capture of hart, buck, boar, hare, and the rest. It would be hard to find a more interesting record of old-time sport than "*The Master of Game*," or to hope for a better-illustrated and printed edition at the low price charged.

*"The Emerald Set with Pearls"* (Simpkin, Mar- shall) is such a beautiful

book that it is to be regretted that its author and compiler and artist and composer, Miss Florence Parbury, has not succeeded in bringing the letterpress up to the standard of the really delightful illustrations. The book is a remarkable Oriental medley. Notes of a somewhat scrappy character on the history of Mohammedan India are followed by a pleasant description of the author's tour in Kashmir, spoiled by feeble facetiousness. Then we have a reprint of the text of Moore's "*Lalla Rookh*," and finally a copy of four Indian songs, with traditional airs, and several musical settings of songs from "*Lalla Rookh*," by Miss Parbury and Signor Guido Zuccoli. And there is a facsimile of a very commonplace passport in Hindustani, and also a reproduction of a miniature of the author's aunt—and why there are no original recipes for Indian dishes or dress-patterns for Oriental costumes we do not quite know. But the coloured reproductions of the author's sketches of Kashmir scenery are charming, while the pictures of the royal and noble amateurs who enacted at Berlin in 1822 a German translation of Moore's poem are very quaint. As an album the volume is most attractive; as a tribute to Moore's memory, a laudable and pleasing memorial volume; as an original literary work — well-meaning. Miss Parbury is not a profound Orientalist — she makes no claim to be one — but it is ludicrous to call the Persian poet "Diwan-i-Hafiz." What would be said of an Asiatic who ascribed "Hamlet" to a poet named "Shakespeare's Sonnets"? Neither her French nor her English is impeccable: we shudder at reading of a bird seriously called a "stalk." Cockney mispronunciations are out of place in a book designed to commemorate at once Indian scenery and an Irish poet.



MARCUS AURELIUS WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS: "TO LITTLE CHILDREN THE BALL IS A FINE THING."

"To the jaundiced," says Marcus Aurelius, "honey tastes bitter, and to those bitten by mad dogs water causes fear; and to little children the ball is a fine thing. Why then am I angry? Dost thou think that a false opinion has less power than the bile in the jaundiced or the poison in him who is bitten by a mad dog?"

Reproduced from the Coloured Plate in the Riccardi Press "Marcus Aurelius," by permission of the Medici Society, Limited.



"O CITHAERON!" A VISIT OF BACCHIC REVELS ON THE MOUNTAIN OF MAENADS AND SATYRS.

"At first tragedies were brought on the stage," says Marcus Aurelius, "as a means of reminding men of the things which happen to them. . . . For you see that these things must be accomplished thus, and that even then who cry out, 'O Cithaeron!'" Mount Cithaeron occurs frequently in the Greek tragedians, especially Sophocles. There the mystic rites of Dionysus (Bacchus) were held; there Actaeon was changed into a stag, and Pentheus was torn to pieces by the Bacchantes.

Reproduced from the Coloured Plate in the Riccardi Press "Marcus Aurelius," by permission of the Medici Society, Limited.

## GREEK INFLUENCE ON INDIAN ART: GANDHARA SCULPTURES.

WORK THAT IS BEING PROTECTED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.



1. A CAPITAL OF THE CORINTHIAN ORDER, SHOWING THE COMBINATION OF ACANTHUS-LEAF SCROLLS AND VOLUTES, WHICH ARE DISTINCTLY GREEK, AND (IN THE CENTRE) A MINIATURE FIGURE OF BUDDHA.  
2. INDIAN BOYS DRESSED IN HELLENIC STYLE, AND ARMED WITH GREEK WEAPONS.

3. INDIAN SCULPTURE, SHOWING A CURIOUS FORM OF GREEK HONEYSUCKLE. ITS WESTERN ORIGIN IS STRIKINGLY SHOWN IN THE EROTES.  
4. THE LOWER PART OF ONE OF THE FINEST STUPAS EVER EXCAVATED; SHOWING PANELS ILLUSTRATING THE LIFE OF BUDDHA.

5. "A WOMAN CARRYING A CHILD": THE CLASSICAL INFLUENCE STRONGLY SHOWN IN THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE DRAPERY.  
6. THE MOST REALISTIC PIECE OF GANDHARA CARVING: BUDDHA AT THE END OF HIS FORTY-NINE DAYS' FAST.  
7. THE GODDESS ATHENE, HELMETED AND ARMED, AND WEARING GREEK COSTUME.

Gandhara is a district on the North-West Frontier of India, on the borders of Afghanistan. It is doubtful whether any more specimens of Gandhara art will find their way to museums outside the Indian Empire, for the work of excavating and preserving the sculptures is now in the hands of the Indian Government. The Greek influence that is apparent in the work is due, of course, to the Indian campaign of Alexander the Great. The Buddhist art of Gandhara, in other words, was based on the traditions of classical art brought to Bactria and India by the Greeks. The specimens illustrated probably date from between the first and sixth centuries A.D.—[SEE ARTICLE ELSEWHERE]

## IN THE HOUSE THAT IS THE SCENE OF ROSTAND'S "SPLendid ISOLATION": THE FRESCOES IN THE FAIRY-TALE SITTING-ROOM OF MME. ROSTAND.

PICTURES OF FAIRYLAND IN THE HOUSE OF THE AUTHOR OF "CHANTECLAIR."



1. "PEAU D'ÂNE" (DONKEY'S SKIN) IS DRIVEN FROM THE PALACE. 2. AND IS DISCOVERED

4. CINDERELLA. 5. "RIQUET A LA HOUPE" PLACES HIS HEART AT THE PRINCESS'S FEET. 6. THE BLUE

3. PRINCE CHARMING FINDS THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

BIRD BRINGS BACK THE PRECIOUS NECKLACE TO ITS MISTRESS. 7. ANOTHER FAIRY SCENE.

Edmond Rostand, whose "Chanteclair," it would appear, is at last drawing near to production, lives in splendid isolation at Cambo, between Bayonne and Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, at the foot of the Villes Arrières. Among its chief features are the splendid frescoes illustrating fairy stories.

Pyrenees, avoiding the curious as much as possible, and "at home" to none but a few intimate friends, who are requested not to bring him news of Paris and its hurly-burly. His home is known as the which decorate Mme. Rostand's sitting-room. These are the work of Jean Vober.

## ART, MUSIC,



A GREEK ARTIST DECORATING AN AMPHORA.

## ART NOTES.



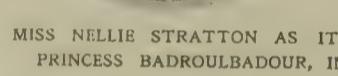
ART NOTES.

MR. WILKIE BARD AS THE WIDOW TWANKEY IN "ALADDIN," AT DRURY LANE.

Florentine palace, straight from the ground instead of from the underground regions of the kitchen. Although Mr. Norman Shaw has done much to reclaim the Metropolis from the jerry-builder, and is an old man, his resignation from the Academy, did it also mean retirement from active service as an architect, seems to have come very much too soon.



MISS NELLIE STRATTON AS ITTI SING, AND MISS IDA RENE AS PRINCESS BADROULBADOUR, IN "ALADDIN," AT DRURY LANE.



Mr. Reginald Blomfield, as an architect, is the probable successor to Mr. Norman Shaw in the ranks of the "Forty." But if a painter is to be chosen for the place, Mr. Alfred East, Mr. Henry Tuke, Mr. Edward Stott, and Mr. Frank Brangwyn will all be found to have strong supporters.

Mr. William Orpen's name is again put forward in regard to a vacant Associateship, and few of the electors are indifferent to his claims. Whether Mr. Orpen, who is a devoted adherent to the New English Art Club, and of whose exhibits at the Royal Academy we remember only one, is not himself indifferent to the honour, is another question.

E. M.



MISS MARIE GEORGE AS ALADDIN, AT DRURY LANE.

James's brilliant water-colour of hydrangeas, in the autumn exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colour, to his Excellency the Japanese Ambassador.

It is difficult to know how the election of an Academician and Associates at Burlington House next week will compensate for the resignation of Mr. Norman Shaw. There will have to be some marvellously clever voting to fill satisfactorily the place of an architect who bulks so large in the making of modern London.

The interest and boldness of Mr. Shaw's work is best exemplified in the Piccadilly Hotel, in building which he resolutely refused to consider the preference of the shopkeepers and the "shoppers" for an uninterrupted ground-floor facade of glass. Fearsome would have been the results had he weakly piled his tremendous fabric upon a transparent foundation given over entirely to the window-dresser.

Mr. Norman Shaw dislikes the London area as much as he dislikes London glass, and it is a house of his design, we believe, in Queen's Gate, that has been noted as one of the few in the locality to rise, like a

## &amp; THE DRAMA,



A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

## MUSIC.

CONCERTS in 1910 started with the year's opening day at the Queen's Hall, when the programme was as innocent of novelty as it could well be. Wagner and Tchaikovsky were responsible for most of it, and for the first time in several years Mr. Henry Wood was absent from the conductor's desk. This season is always given to several performances of the stereotyped order—Handel's "Messiah" being the first attraction provided by the Royal Choral Society. But if the concerts of the larger kind have offered nothing better than repetitions of familiar work, London has seen a distinct development in another direction. Carols are at last beginning to receive the credit that is their due. At Mr. Massé's concert in the hall of Clifford's Inn, the programme went as far back as the fifteenth century in search of beauty, and justified the excursion admirably. German, French, and Spanish collections had been requisitioned, and Mr. Kennedy Scott, who has arranged so many carols with the concert-giver, acted as accompanist.

Carols are not written nowadays in any number or with any special measure of conviction; they belong of right to ages of simple faith, and often owe their origin to folk-tunes. Their beauty is sometimes overlooked, because the most of them were written in the older musical idioms; but scholars have been working among them of late years, and with signal

success, to transfer the old jewels into modern settings. The spread of the old carols in their new form is likely to be wide, for the clergymen of this country, a highly educated and cultivated class of men, are generally in charge of carol-singing, and they must be as tired of the old, familiar half-a-dozen carols as royalities are said to be tired of the National Anthem, and some musicians are tired of "Elijah."



MISS MARIE GEORGE AS ALADDIN, AT DRURY LANE.



MR. GEORGE GRAVES AS ABANAZAR AND MISS MARIE GEORGE AS ALADDIN AT DRURY LANE.

Photographs by Foulsham and Banfield

It is understood that the famous Strauss opera, "Salomé," would have been given, under Mr. Beecham's direction, at Covent Garden, next month had not the authorities objected. If this is so, musicians will have a very distinct grievance. "Samson et Dalila" is at least as Biblical a story as that of "Salomé," and it will be given again at our national opera-house some time in May.

The most offensive part of the Strauss opera is undoubtedly the scene in which Salomé embraces the severed head of John the Baptist; but that scene has been travestied on half-a-dozen music-hall stages without a note of protest from the powers that be. Are the deliberations of these authorities beyond the reach of logic, or is the music-hall travesty less offensive than the serious work of art? It can be small satisfaction to those who have not had the opportunity of hearing "Salomé" on the Continent to be told that the productions at Covent Garden and the music-halls are under different control.

## SITTING ON CHAIRS CHALKED ON A BLACKBOARD:

THE MOST NOVEL "ACT" IN DRURY LANE'S PANTOMIME.



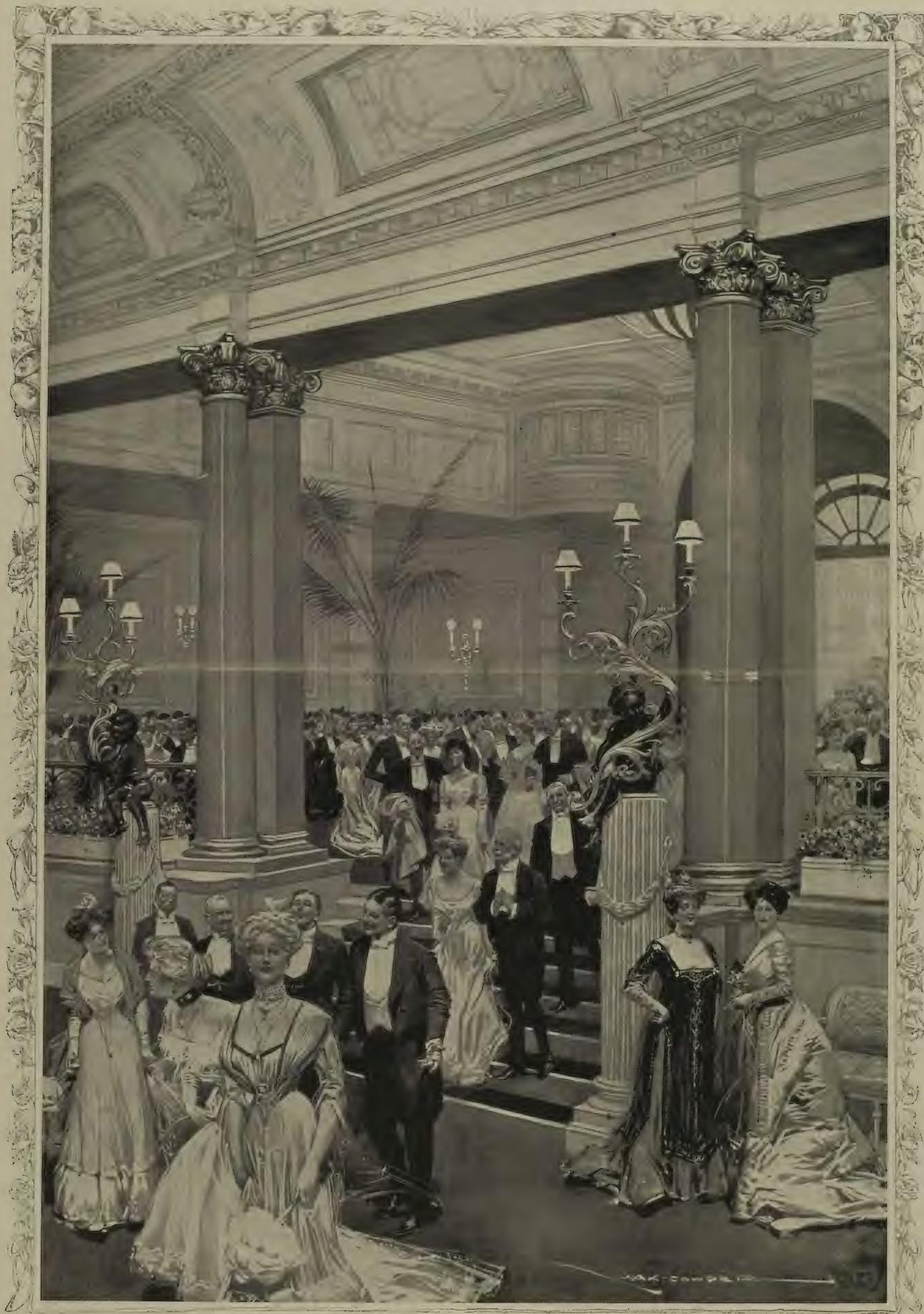
CHALK DRAWINGS THAT ARE SOLID: MESSRS. GEORGE GRAVES AND WILKIE BARD IN THE BLACKBOARD SCENE  
IN "ALADDIN."

We illustrate what without fear of dispute may be described as by far the most novel act in Drury Lane's pantomime. On a large blackboard two chairs are roughly drawn in chalk, and upon these Mr. George Graves, the Abanazar of the piece, and Mr. Wilkie Bard, the Widow Twankey, sit. Then a table is drawn, and on this the pair play cards. There are drawn, also, a bottle and glasses, which are duly used; a clock, whose pendulum swings; and a door through which, towards the end of the scene, Aladdin enters. The illusion is excellent.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO.

## THE PASSING OF 1909: SUPPING THE NEW YEAR IN.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MAX COWPER.



SOCIETY'S NEW YEAR'S EVE: GUESTS AT THE SAVOY ABOUT TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTH OF 1910.

Of the many ceremonies with which the New Year was ushered in, that at the Savoy was one of the most picturesque. Some two thousand guests took part in it. As midnight drew near, a great clock-face was projected on to a transparent screen at the archway of the restaurant. The minute hand made steady progress. As it reached midnight, the gongs struck twelve; "Auld Lang Syne" was sung; three cheers for the New Year were given, and crackers were pulled. Then, marching through the face of the clock, came an army of Eskimos carrying gifts for the ladies of the party. A dance followed. The drawing shows guests entering the foyer on their way to supper.

# SAFE ON DANGEROUS GROUND: SLIDING OVER THE MUD.

REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF MR. VAN DER BROEK PALMER.



"BOATS" FOR USE ON SWAMPY LAND: NATIVES SLIDING OVER MUD ON SLABS OF WOOD, IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

In this particular part of Dutch New Guinea, the natives, who live on swampy ground, and work as gatherers of shell-fish, travel for miles over the treacherous mud on wooden slabs, their speed rivalling that of a man on a bicycle on an average road. Were it not for these "boats," they would sink deep into the mud, and most probably be sucked underneath the surface.

# ORIGINS OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.—NO. II.: A MIRACLE-PLAY IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



DRAMA IN A CHURCH: "THE NATIVITY."

All the wealth of our stage literature, it is curious to think, had an ecclesiastical origin, and arose from the elaboration of the Church's liturgy. Our first plays were versions of Biblical stories, and, as intended to appeal to religious sentiment and enforce the reality of sacred events, they were presented inside the cathedrals and churches. Gradually, from being mere amplifications of the service of a particular day or season, the liturgical paraphrases developed till, with the narrative acted instead of being read, and dialogue taking the place of antiphon, they assumed the form of drama. So resulted the "miracles" or miracle-plays, which extended their survey backwards and forwards from the life of Christ till they covered in their cycles the world's history from the

Creation to Judgment Day. Probably this wholesale dramatisation only occurred after the venue had been transferred from church to churchyard or market-square, and we are to assume that the early miracles such as our Illustration pictures were confined to a single story or group of stories. We must imagine the performances as spreading from choir to nave of the church, with platforms set at intervals against the pillars, whilst the congregation watched in the aisles. The various scenes were not all crowded on to the same stage. Heaven would be situated in the rood-loft; Herod in a nativity play would have his special platform, and so perhaps had the Wise Men and the Shepherds, and each differentiated scene would be acted on its own stage.



The Prodigation of St Paul at the close of the 11<sup>th</sup> Century.



Mercantile and trading of all kinds were carried on in the Church itself.

MADAME SELMA LAGERLÖF,  
The greatest woman writer of  
Sweden, who was recently awarded  
the Nobel Prize for Literature.

LANCELOT and Guinevere, among the famous lovers of old times, answer to Paris and Helen in the legends of Greece. Both Helen and Guinevere had

Beauty such as never woman wore,  
Until it came, a kingdom's curse, with them.

Helen is infinitely the more sympathetic of the pair of women, as Lancelot is more sympathetic than Paris.

Lancelot himself does not appear as a knight of Arthur's Court in the earliest fragments of Welsh poetical tradition. We know very little of Arthur from really ancient Welsh sources, in which he is a war-leader rather than a king. He fights the English invaders in and about the fringes of Strathclyde, through Cumberland up to Loch Lomond, in the Lennox, and in Lothian; these wars are probably historical. Bede had heard of them, and in his History he provokingly says, "More of this another time." But the other time never comes, and Bede does not mention the name of Arthur.

When Geoffrey of Monmouth, about 1140, published the most popular book of his age, the History of the Britons, he averred that he used old Welsh and Breton sources; but these have never been found, and Geoffrey wrote a historical romance, with what amount of aid from Cymric legends is uncertain.

Guinevere, according to an old Welsh saying, "was bad when young, worse when she was older," which is remote from the story that she was magically fashioned out of flowers.

It is in the long French romances that Lancelot and Guinevere, as true lovers who deserved a good end, come into prominence: whether the French poets had, or had not, acquired their materials from the Bretons. The whole affair is not Celtic in its present shape, but represents the chivalrous service of knight to lady—always some other man's wife—of the thirteenth century.

Lancelot is the purely chivalrous ideal of courage, courtesy, and constancy. No Elaine or Lady of Shalott

## ANDREW LANG ON LANCELOT AND GUINEVERE.

can win his heart from "the Flower of all the West and all the world." Yet, in all save this passion of love, he is loyal to his King—

His honour rooted in dishonour stood,  
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

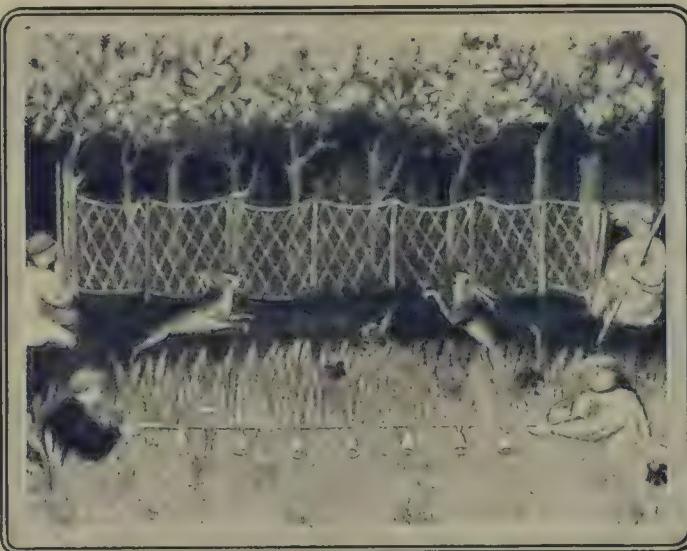
Hence arises the moral tragedy which Sir Thomas Malory, followed by Tennyson, displays. Malory, about 1470, made his compilation and translation out of "the French books," as he says, omitting, selecting, adding, or translating from romances now lost. His prose romance has been spoken of as "an epic," which it is not; but, though unlike an epic in its prolix wanderings, like an epic it has what Aristotle demanded—"a beginning, a



BAITING "AN OLD BADGER IN HIS EARTH": A FIFTEENTH-CENTURY BADGER-HUNT.

"The grey [badger] . . . is not a beast that needeth any great mastery to devise of how to hunt him . . . for a grey can fly but a little way before he is overcome with hounds. . . . His usual dwelling is in the earth in great burrows."

middle, and an end." The beginning tells of the strange begetting and birth of Arthur and of Merlin;



AN ANCIENT METHOD OF SNARING HARES: HARE-DRIVING WITH LOW BELLS.

"Men slay hares with greyhounds, as in England, but elsewhere they slay them also with . . . purse nets, and with small nets, with hare pipes, and with long nets. . . . But, truly, I trow no good hunter would slay them so for any good."

pass the beauty of his prose, till the lovers go into religion, and Guinevere dies, and Lancelot "grovels on her tomb," and passes, and is bewailed by Sir Bedivere in that immortal speech of farewell.

Malory has seen and has produced, the moral tragedy: in this Tennyson follows and refines upon him, and doth moralise too much, no doubt, in Arthur's sermon to Guinevere. Of her we really hear little in the prose romance; we hear of her jealousy more than of her charm; whereas, in Homer, Helen is all charm, whether as a fair penitent in Troy, the victim of Aphrodite, or at home again in pleasant Lacedæmon. Lancelot is far more of a hero than Guinevere is of a heroine. She is matchlessly beautiful, is constant to Lancelot, and "being a good lover, therefore had she a good end." But of her charm we have the best picture in Tennyson's early lyric; of her offended majesty in the scene with the diamonds in the Idyll.

### The Oldest English Book on Hunting: A Royal Record of Mediæval Sport.

*The Illustrations on this Page are reproduced (by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus) from "The Master of Game," by Edward, Second Duke of York, Edited by Wm. A. and F. Baillie-Grohman, with a foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. The Illustrations are from a MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris of Count Gaston de Foix's "Livre de Chasse," on which the Duke of York based his work.—ISRE REVIEW ON LITERATURE PAGE.]*

Arthur's fabulous victories and marriage, and the love that was between Lancelot and Guinevere, and the rise of decadence.

Then comes, taken from another cycle of romances, the mysterious story of the Grail, itself probably a



THE FRIEND OF MAN IN OLD-TIME SPORT: FIVE BREEDS OF MEDIÆVAL HOUNDS.

The five mediæval breeds of hounds here represented are greyhounds (rough and smooth), raches (or running hounds), spaniels, alautes, and mastiffs. In "The Master of Game" there is a splendid eulogy of the hound.



AS IT WAS IN MEDIÆVAL FRANCE: SPEARING AN OTTER WITH A TRIDENT.

"Men hunt at them [otters] with hounds by great mastery, as I say hereafter. . . . She hath an evil biting and venomous, and with her strength defendeth herself mightily from the hounds."

## GREAT LOVE-STORIES: NO. V.—LANCELOT AND GUINEVERE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



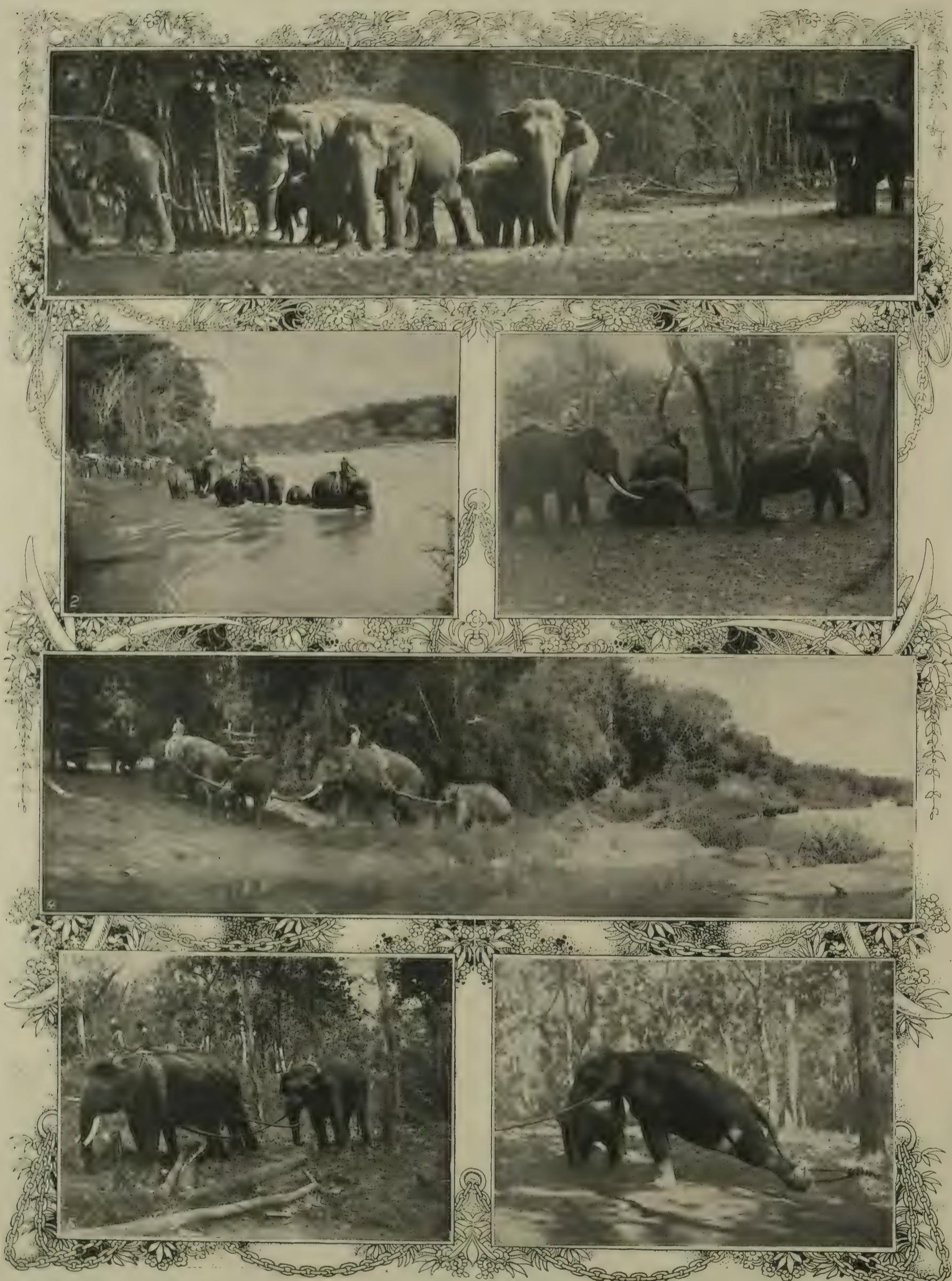
JOURNEYING BLINDLY INTO THE UNKNOWN: LANCELOT AND GUINEVERE.

"Lancelot and Guinevere, among the famous lovers of old times, answer to Paris and Helen in the legends of Greece . . . Helen is infinitely the more sympathetic of the pair of women, as Lancelot is more sympathetic than Paris. Paris and Helen, however, did not play the long, false tragedy of domestic treason, like Lancelot and Guinevere—disgraceful to themselves and dishonouring to Arthur . . . Guinevere, according to an old Welsh saying, 'was bad when young, worse when she was older,' which is remote from the story that she was magically fashioned out of flowers."

(SEE "AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.")

## TAME ELEPHANTS ASSISTING AT THE CAPTURE OF WILD ELEPHANTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIEHLE.



1. UNDISTURBED BY MAN: WILD ELEPHANTS IN THE JUNGLE.

2. TAME ELEPHANTS AS GUARDIANS OF WILD ELEPHANTS: A BATCH OF NEWLY ROPED BEASTS BEING DRAGGED ACROSS A RIVER.

3. AN OBSTINATE CAPTIVE: A NEWLY ROPED YOUNG ELEPHANT REFUSING TO BE DRAGGED ALONG.

4. LEAVING THE RIVER: THE PROCESSION OF NEWLY ROPED ELEPHANTS LED ALONG BY TAME ELEPHANTS.

5. TWO TO ONE: A PAIR OF LARGE ELEPHANTS DRAGGING A SMALL ELEPHANT.

6. AN ANGRY CAPTIVE: AN OLD FEMALE ELEPHANT TRYING TO BREAK HER HEEL-ROPES.

The few words of the reports in the papers gave very little idea of the interesting elephant-hunt which was attended by Lord Minto and his party during the recent Viceregal visit to Mysore. They suggested, for instance, neither the difficulties nor the dangers of the task, nor did they indicate the picturesqueness of the proceedings.

[Continued on Opposite Page.]

## WILD AND IN CAPTIVITY: AN ELEPHANT-HUNT BEFORE THE VICEROY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRHLE.



1. BEFORE THE COMING OF THE HUNTERS: A HERD OF WILD ELEPHANTS DURING THE HEAT OF THE DAY.

2. AFTER THE COMING OF THE HUNTERS: ROPING WILD ELEPHANTS BEFORE THE VICEROY OF INDIA AND HIS PARTY.

*Continued.* —They told us merely that the hunt was a great success, over one hundred elephants being driven into the enclosure, and that the Viceregal party witnessed the driving and the roping of the herd. These photographs should do much to remedy the omission of more vivid particulars.

## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



*Photo, Topical.*  
EVERY MAN'S AEROPLANE: M. CLÉMENT BAYARD'S APPARATUS FOR TEACHING BEGINNERS TO DRIVE A "DEMOISELLE."

When every man of moderate means drives his own aeroplane, doubtless it will be somewhat after the pattern of M. Santos Dumont's "Demoiselle," one of the smallest and cheapest aeroplanes yet invented. It weighs only about 260 lb., including the aviator. The apparatus designed by M. Clément Bayard is for instructing beginners how to handle such a machine.



WINDOWS VEILED BY WATER: AN AUTOMATIC FIRE-SPRINKLER AT WORK.

The great fire at Clapham Junction has drawn public attention to the means of fire-prevention and extinction in large business buildings. Our picture shows water falling from automatic sprinklers fitted to the windows of a five-storeyed business-house in the City. The water forms a curtain in front of all the windows exposed to flames from outside.



A HISTORIC BIRD: PRINCE EDWARD'S FIRST PARTRIDGE BEING STUFFED.

Prince Edward of Wales shot his first partridge the other day on Wollerton Marshes, near Sandringham. Mr. Clark, the taxidermist, is here shown engaged in stuffing the bird, which, it is understood, is to be presented by Prince Edward to the King's head-keeper, Mr. Jackson.



AN ITALIAN PROVINCE IN BONDS! HOISTING A STATUE FOR THE VICTOR EMMANUEL MONUMENT.

The great national monument at Rome, to Victor Emmanuel, the first King of United Italy, is rapidly approaching completion. Our photograph shows one of the large statues which are to be placed on the monument, being hoisted by means of ropes.

The statue represents an Italian province.



LESS DOUBTFUL THAN THE WAX BUST? ANOTHER LEONARDO DISCOVERY.

This picture, said to be the work either of Leonardo da Vinci or his school, was bought a few years ago for a few shillings. It was coated over with a kind of tar. It suggests Leonardo's "St. John in the Wilderness," stolen from the Sistine Chapel in the fifteenth century.



*Photo, Halfpence.*  
TO ESSEX MEN WHO FELL IN SOUTH AFRICA: A MEMORIAL UNVEILED AT CHELMSFORD.

A memorial has just been unveiled at Chelmsford of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Essex Regiment who lost their lives in the South African War. The ceremony was performed by Sir Frederic Carne Rasch, Bt., of Danbury.

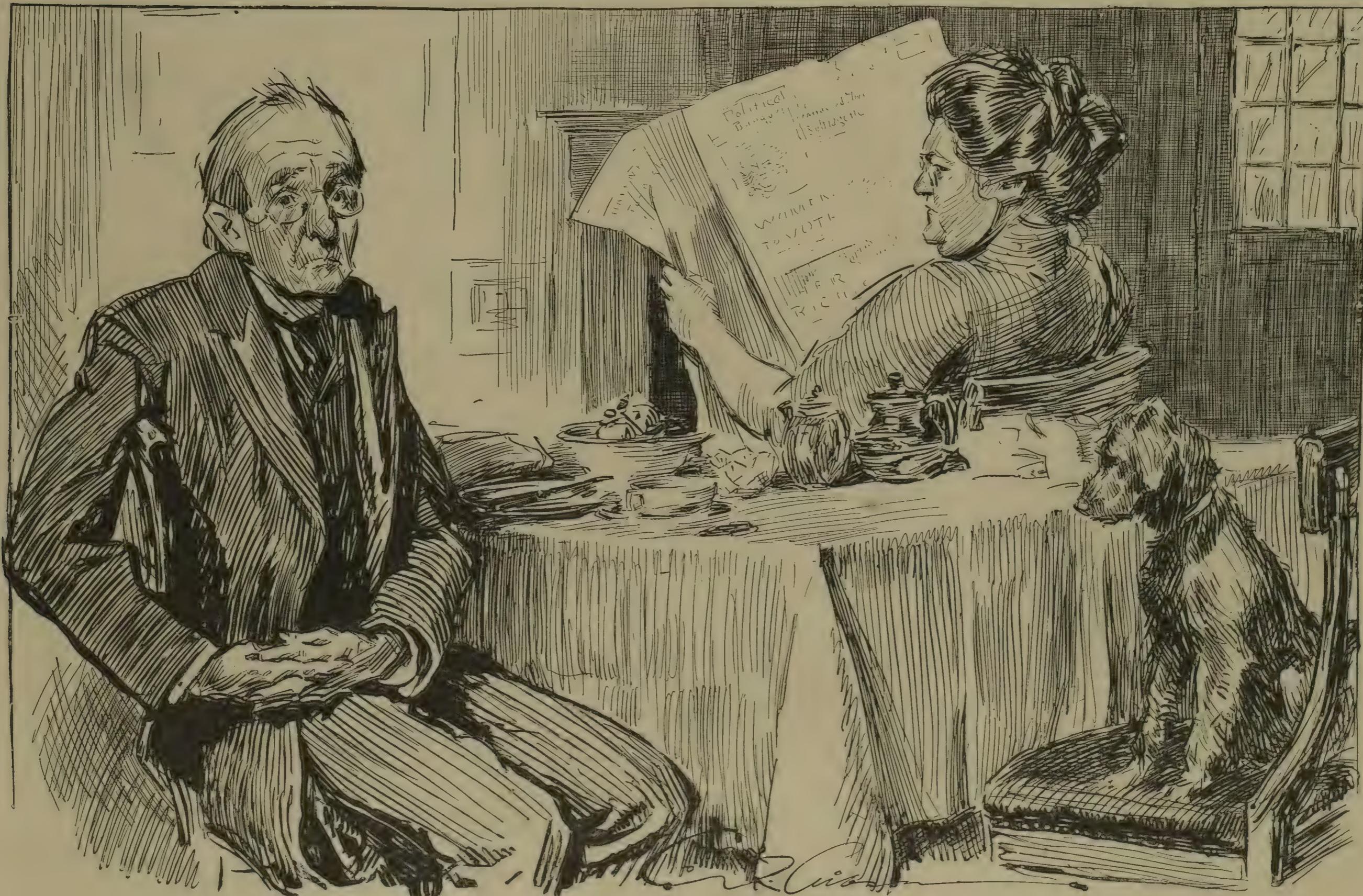


"A NEW YEAR AND A NEW ERA": MR. LLOYD-GEORGE SPEAKING AT READING ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

At a great meeting held in the tramway-shed at Reading on New Year's Day, when over six thousand people were present, Mr. Lloyd-George said: "This is the first day not only of a new year, but of a new era."

# THE SUFFRAGETTES AS THE CREATOR OF THE GIBSON GIRL SEES THEM.

DRAWN BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON; COPYRIGHTED IN THE U.S.A. AND GREAT BRITAIN BY "COLLIER'S WEEKLY."



"A SUFFRAGETTE HUSBAND."

In an issue of a week or two ago, we pointed out that America is much interested in the tactics of the British Suffragettes, which have supplied many of the artists of the other side with subjects. To illustrate the point, we gave an anti-Suffragette drawing by Mr. Charles Dana Gibson: to this we add the one here reproduced.

## DAME FORTUNE, BOX - OFFICE MANAGER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKOEK, FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



AT THE ENTRANCE TO A LOTTERY THEATRE: BERLIN PLAYGOERS DRAWING FOR SEATS.

Several theatres in Berlin are accustomed to sell tickets in the curious manner illustrated. At the entrance to each place of entertainment that follows this course are two urns, one for the use of those desiring single tickets, the other for the use of those wishing for seats for two. Every playgoer, no matter in what part of the house he may eventually find himself, pays the same price, which is usually small. Those who are lucky draw good seats; those who are less fortunate have to content themselves with the inferior seats. This lottery system is adopted more particularly for matinée performances.

## City Dwellers and Sore Throat.

When chill damp fogs darken town and city there are always epidemics of Sore Throat.

People speak of "catching" this complaint, and say that it is "in the air." Both phrases are only too accurate; for the germs which cause sore throat are actually floating about in the air attached to tiny particles of soot, dust, &c., which we cannot help inhaling; and therefore we do literally "catch" these germs, either from the breath of an infected person or from the atmosphere itself.

As a seed germinates in favourable soil, these invisible organisms—they are really the lowest form of plant life—grow and multiply in the hot, moist membranes of the throat, and thus give rise to the irritating feeling of dryness, the inflammation and swelling, which constitute Sore Throat.

These painful symptoms are quickly allayed by sucking a few FORMAMINT tablets. They cure Sore Throat by removing the cause—by bathing the mouth and throat with a powerful antiseptic which penetrates everywhere and entirely destroys all germ-growths. By the same mode of action they also prevent Sore Throat.

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WULFING'S FORMAMINT tablets are pleasantly flavoured and quite harmless. They have the signed endorsement of 5,000 Physicians, and the recommendation of leading medical journals. Many celebrities are constant users of FORMAMINT—for example, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., the Right Hon. The Earl Cawdor, Sir Thomas Glen-Coates, Bart., M.P., Sir John Barker, M.P., &c., &c.—and thousands have testified that it has cured them of Sore Throat.

But harmful and worthless imitations, with names very similar to FORMAMINT, are frequently offered for sale. Refuse these firmly and insist on having WULFING'S FORMAMINT, the new chemical compound, protected by Royal Letters Patent, and therefore the *only* genuine tablet.

#### FREE SAMPLE.

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## OF INTEREST TO BOTH SERVICES.



BRITAIN'S MOST REMARKABLE FRONTIER LINE: ON GUARD IN GIBRALTAR.

This fence of iron and of wire-netting was recently erected on the British frontier-line at Gibraltar.

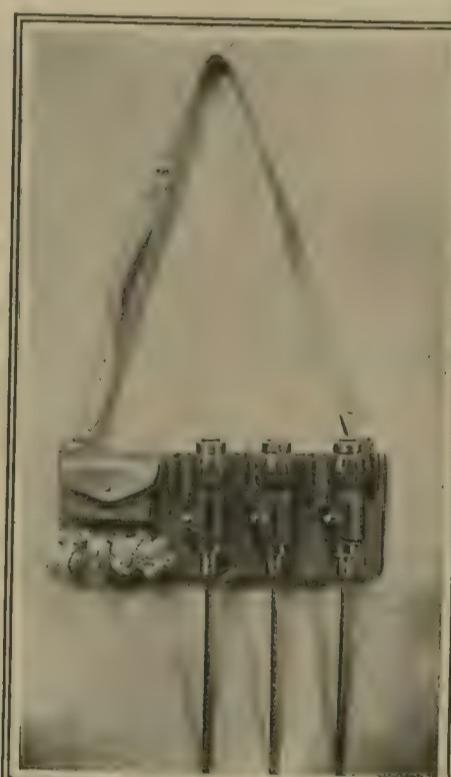


TO PREVENT SMUGGLING—AND POSSIBLY MORE SERIOUS EVENTS: THE FENCE THAT MARKS THE FRONTIER LINE OF GIBRALTAR.

The fence was erected partly that the number of sentries needed to guard the frontier-line might be lessened, but more especially to stop the smuggling of tobacco and spirits.



CARRYING RIFLE GRENADES: FOUR OF THE NEW MISSILES CARRIED BY A SOLDIER.



SIR J. WILLCOCKS'S METHOD: A CARRIER FOR RIFLE-GRENADES.

ANOTHER METHOD OF CARRYING THE NEW "MAN-KILLING MISSILES": GRENADES IN POSITION.  
Photos. Martin Hale.

Our photographs illustrate three ways of carrying the Marten Hale rifle-grenades, which have been described by Sir James Willcocks as "essentially the man-killing missile." In the case of the carrier and equipment designed by Sir James, the grenades, which are fired from an ordinary rifle, are slung over the shoulder by a strap. Three of them are fixed on the waist-pad, which carries also four service cartridges for firing them, one rope-tail for hand-throwing, and a separate bullet-proof pouch in which the detonators are carried until the time for going into action arrives. In the case of a carrier designed by Captain Stuyck, of the Spanish artillery, four grenades are carried on the waist-belt.



A NEW FRENCH TORPEDO-BOAT-DESTROYER: THE "ACTÉ" AT MARSEILLES.

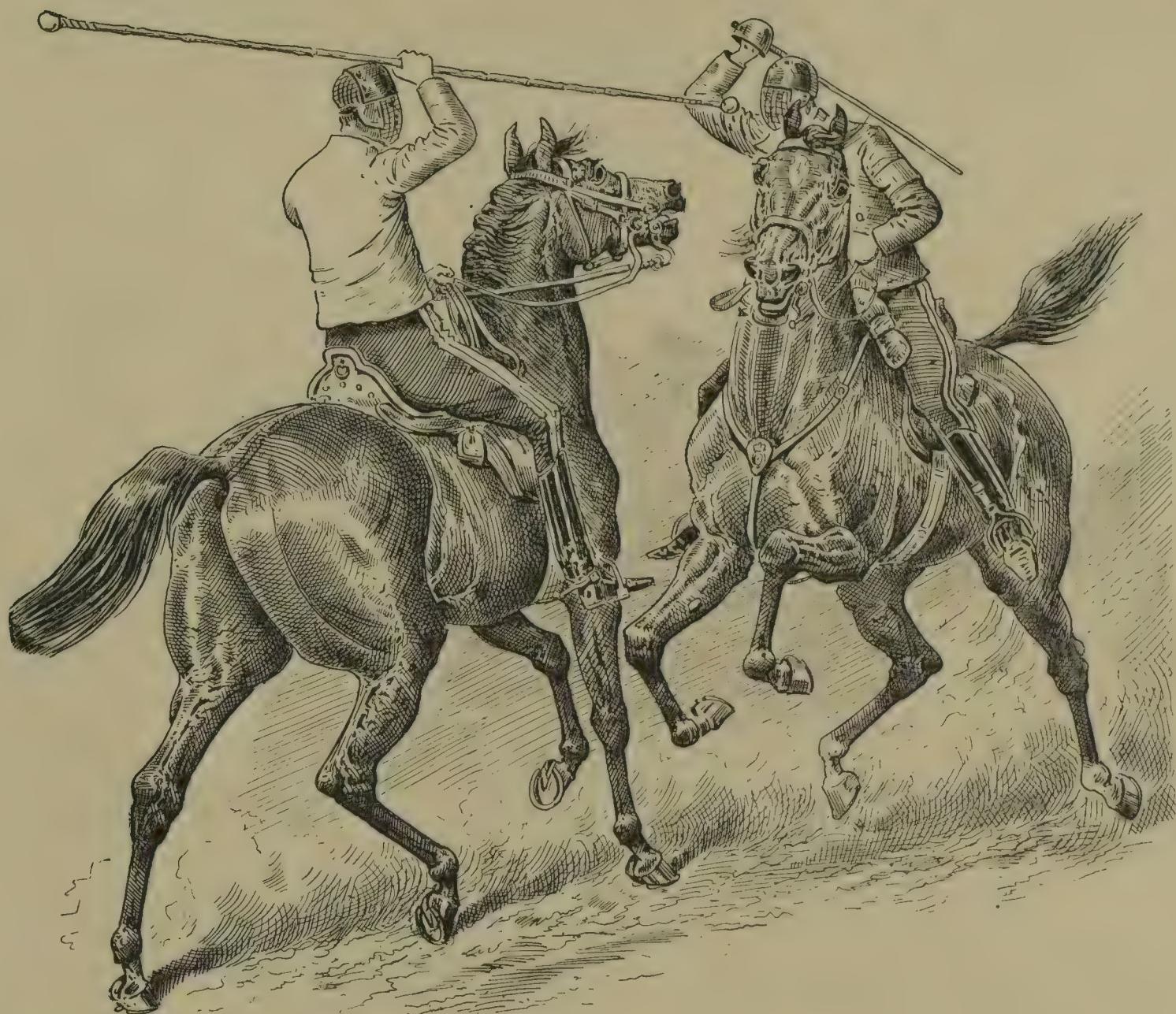
The "Acté," here shown anchored at the Rive Neuve Quay at Marseilles, was constructed at the Creusot works. She displaces 428 tons, and has turbine engines which develop 12,000 h.p. This new destroyer is claimed to have a speed of thirty-five knots.



A WAR-SHIP THAT IS TO BE FITTED WITH BRAKES.

The "Indiana" is being fitted with a pair of bronze fins, which are to act as brakes. When not in use, the fins will be folded against the ship's side.

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the Knocks and Blows  
of Political Foes



Elliman's . . .  
. . . as all the world knows.

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**LADIES' PAGE.**

M. MARCEL PRÉVOST, the French novelist who claims, above all other men, to understand women, exercises the rights of his comprehension in frequent admonition. His latest lectures are upon the tendency of the hour amongst the foolish daughters to seek slimness of figure as the essential good. Absurd enough it is, indeed, that dressmakers should be permitted to dictate our silhouette so effectually that those women who strive to be fashionable before all things must starve themselves in order to obey the mandate of the modiste to her slaves—Be thin! According to M. Prévost, the modish Frenchwoman at present is literally and of her own free will starving herself in the midst of plenty: she sits at table only to trifle with a few vegetables and to let her wine-glass stand untouched beside her half-empty plate. The consequence is a reaction on the spirits and the wit of the victim: she diminishes her adipose tissue perhaps, but she certainly annihilates both her own brilliance and the gaiety of her male companions.

Now, Lord Byron would have been enchanted to live in an age when women as far as possible actually did without nourishment. He detested seeing a woman eating, and made her possession of a fine, healthy appetite one of his first grievances against Lady Byron, who had a robust constitution and no affectations, and insisted upon taking proper nourishment. A little later on Byron objected to anybody having anything to eat. He accepted invitations to dinner for the apparent purpose of acting like M. Prévost asserts modern women do—to dull the enjoyment of the rest of the company. At Samuel Rogers's house Byron asked to have for his own dinner merely soda-water and dry biscuits. It so happened (for those were wine-bibbing days) that neither of the poet's requirements was forthcoming; so he made his meal off potatoes crushed down on his plate and drenched with vinegar. But Rogers asked Byron's most intimate friend, "How long will Byron eat like that at dinner-parties?" and the reply of the wise one was, "Just as long as you take any notice of it"; and the explanation was added that a solid beef-steak either preceded or followed the ostentatious refusal of proper food at table. Not so with some of the women to-day, who, in the effort to accommodate their natural human shape and normal proportions to the fashionable "sheath" gown and "tube" coat, really do deny their systems a proper degree and variety of food.

If this were mere self-denial there would be little to object to in it. On one of the principles on which the great annual fast of the Mohammedans was explained to me, it might do our *élégantes* good to refuse the food for which they long. The followers of Mahomet are not allowed to eat or to moisten their lips with drink from the rising of the sun to its going down for one entire month out of the twelve. During this "Ramadan," as the Great Fast is called, the wealthier classes practically turn night into day; but still they suffer



FOR COUNTRY-HOUSE DANCES.

Graceful toilette of pale-blue Ninon de soie over satin with silver embroideries and silver and crystal fringe.

acutely enough from the long hours of thirst and hunger. I asked a "Said"—that is, a lineal descendant of the Prophet, for all these are distinguished with the title just mentioned, which means "the Happy"—why this hardship was inflicted by Mahomet. The reply was that it was partly to train them all to bear hardship in case of religious war, but partly also to give every rich man an idea of the suffering of want of food, so that they might the more willingly and surely follow the injunction of their religion to show charity to the poor. From this point of view, the fasting of the vain and self-centred fashionable woman might be beneficial, if it were not that she may actually spoil her health by persistence in underfeeding, and both suffer penalties herself and cause her children to suffer in a way too severe even for a punishment for silly subservience to the mode of the moment. Over-feeding undoubtedly is mischievous; but lack of adequate sustenance has exactly similar results to not supplying a fire with fuel—it burns low or even expires.

To be noted as the latest little "craze" in dress is the popularity of the butterfly shape. Its simplest expression is in black velvet, the wings edged round with fine wire, on which are closely placed imitation diamonds or silver paillettes. Others are found in net plentifully besprinkled with moonlight-blue, gold, or silver sequins. These are chiefly used in the hair, to fasten the ends of the velvet bandeau round the "turban," or to support the base of the waving aigrette.

It is a joy to go round Liberty's sales; everything there is so artistic and desirable, and the prices are substantially reduced, so that much can be acquired with small expenditure. There are some surprising reductions, such as silk brocades for evening gowns and cloaks, usually 4s. 1d. the yard, to 2s. 1d.; and gracefully draping pastel serges reduced from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. There are some charmingly artistic tea-gowns and morning gowns at low prices, as well as day dresses and blouses, and girls' and children's evening frocks. Japanese goods are, of course, a special feature here, and kimonos and wadded dressing-gowns, as well as handsome embroideries for household purposes, are all marked very reasonably. The furniture and carpets and draperies are reduced in price in their degrees, and there are simply thousands of pretty, small articles on sale which are great bargains in price. A catalogue can be had by post from East India House or Chesham House, Regent Street.

During January, Robinson and Cleaver, 40D, Donegall Place, Belfast, hold a great sale of their splendid Irish linens for household and personal use. My readers should write off a postcard for the sale list, which will be sent by return. The exquisite damasks, linen sheetings and pillow-cases, towellings, etc., are immensely reduced, and the daintiest of handkerchiefs are obtainable at tempting prices. This is the opportunity to procure household and personal linen for the coming year.

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In the facilities for expression the distinction between the Pianola Piano and other player-pianos is most manifest. Whether it be in bringing out the melody of a composition above the accompanying notes—in shading the accompaniment—in the artistic use of the sustaining pedal—or in separating phrase from phrase, in an intelligent interpretation, the performer on the Pianola Piano is given means for artistic playing found in no other instrument of its kind.

Call to-day at Aeolian Hall and play the Pianola Piano yourself, or write for full particulars, specifying Catalogue "H."



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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery,  
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at 3d., 6d., & 1s. by Grocers, Ironmongers, Olimers, &c.  
Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IT would appear that the various insurance companies who take motor-car risks are of opinion that the use of a car for the transport of the enlightened voter on a polling day is an extra peril which must be taken into account. I am informed that the companies are charging an additional premium on all cars to be used for electioneering purposes, but the exact amount of the extra premium is not stated. I would therefore recommend those of my readers who intend to aid their candidate to get into communication with their insurance companies and learn the worst. The Motor Union Insurance Company, who carry my policy, say that owners insured with them will have to bear the first five pounds of risk under all clauses of the policy, while an extra premium of twenty shillings will be required if malicious damage is to be covered. Surely these facts warrant the demand for a pledge from the candidate assisted that he will do his best to stem the current of persecution.

Round about the Christmas holidays the roads throughout the country were as bad as they have ever been during the last thirty years. Terrible stories of mud-plugging, side-skidding, and slow driving on second speed reach me from all sides. I personally drove over some eighty to a hundred miles of awesome chalky roads in the south, and noting the errant behaviour of many cars encountered, I could not but marvel at the reassuring manner in which the cross-cut Dunlops fitted to the wheels of the car upon which I was seated held the road even on the most slithery and pasty places. There appears to be a special tenacity about the cross-cuts presented by no other rubber tread of the kind. Indeed, I know a small, light car whose weakness for front-wheel skidding, the most dangerous phase of such undesirable evolutions, was entirely cured by cross-cut Dunlops.

Although we still pay the threepence per gallon duty on petrol, notwithstanding the fact that, at the moment, it is not legalised, that is due solely to the desire of the petrol-importers to save themselves trouble in the near future. It seems to be the general opinion that, whatever party be returned to power at the forthcoming General Election, the poor motorist will have no relief;

but, in the meantime, that is no reason why motor-licences should be taken out on Mr. Lloyd-George's ill-considered scale. Until the Finance Bill becomes law, it is not incumbent upon a car-owner to take out a license other than in accord with the terms of the Motor-Car Act. In fact, he will just do as he has done before, taking care to obtain his car-license and pay his money at a post-office situated in a clean county. This is particularly advisable in any case, as it would appear that motorists are about to be subjected to further persecution by motorphobist Councils in the matter of omissions, in the cancellation of registration, and re-registration after sale.

The space at my command in these columns will not permit the citation of the clean counties in which every self-respecting motorist should take out his licenses—cars, dogs, game, men-servants, armorial bearings, and all;

in some kind of the impartial treatment of motorists in that particular district.

Suitable clothing for driving in an open car—and, after all, health by the motor can only be obtained in this way—has always been something of a vexed question. The outer garments worn must, above all things, be wind-resisting, and to obtain this characteristic coats are lined with leather and rendered both clumsy and heavy. Further, such a coat is not suitable for walking, and has to be exchanged for another carried on the car. To my mind, the best way out of the difficulty is to wear a thin, close-fitting coat of leather, and over the same a cloth overcoat, made in some waterproof material, which will serve both as a macintosh and a comfortable walking-garment. Messrs. Samuel Brothers, Ltd., of Ludgate Hill, are turning out motor-garments on this wise and economical plan.

Charitable people frequently find a difficulty in helping cases of distress through not knowing the right agency to invoke to their assistance. They would find an excellent general survey of the philanthropic resources of the Metropolis in Herbert Fry's "Royal Guide to the London Charities," published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus; which is now (with the new issue for 1910) in its forty-sixth year. The list of institutions is conveniently arranged in alphabetical order, and in each case particulars are given of the objects, income, officials, and address. There is also an appendix of special announcements of the principal Metropolitan hospitals and charitable institutions. In his preface, the editor discusses the interesting question of the effect of the present political situation on the charities of London.

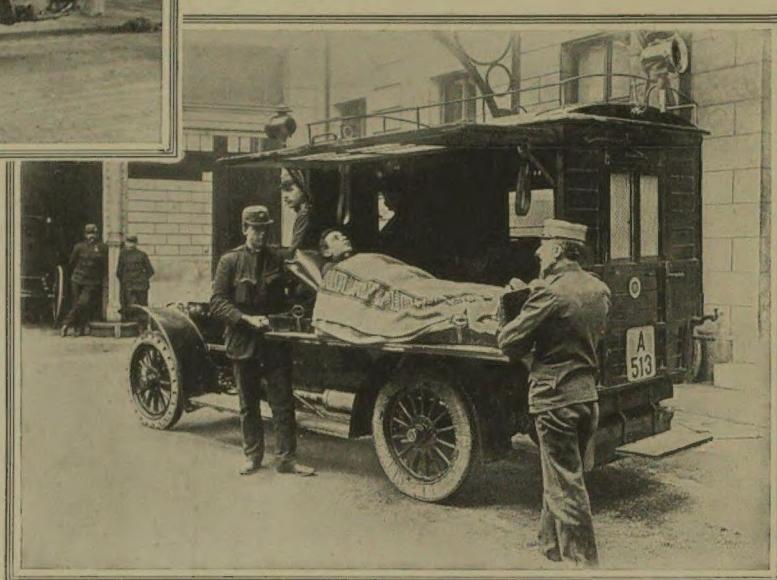
At this time of year, when the days draw in early, indoor amusements and table-games are much in request, especially in the country or in places where there are no theatres or other means of whiling away the evening. Some excellent sets of card-games, both new and old, are made by Messrs.

Charles Goodall and Son, whose productions of this kind are very well known. A fascinating new game, for four players, is that of Quinto, which can be had in a tasteful green-leather box. It is the invention of Professor Hoffmann. In a box of red leather is supplied a set of that engrossing game Poker-Patience, in which the number of players varies at will. Messrs. Goodall also make some amusing afternoon-tea card-games.



A MOTOR-BUS WHICH HAS A PLATFORM ALONG ITS SIDE, THAT THE CONDUCTOR MAY BE ABLE TO MAKE HIS WAY TO THE DRIVER'S SEAT WHILE THE VEHICLE IS MOVING.

The bus has been specially built for use in Philippopolis. It is obvious that were the driver suddenly taken ill, for instance, the platform enabling the conductor to reach the driver's seat while the vehicle is in motion might prove of the greatest value.



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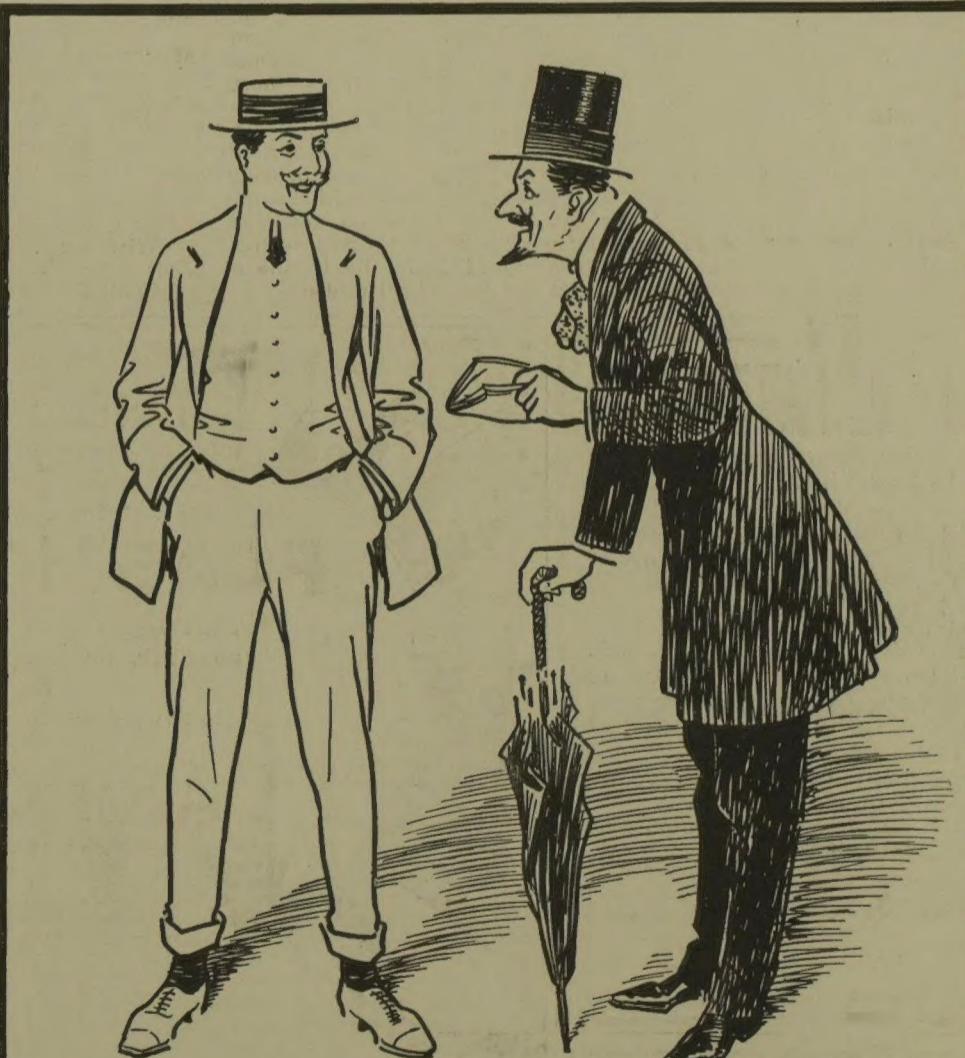
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## BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

WE have received from Kelly's Directories, Ltd., of 182-4, High Holborn, a number of their excellent books of reference, first and foremost being the "Post Office London Directory." Hardly anyone, perhaps, even of those who use it regularly, realises the vast extent and variety and the wonderful classification of the information contained in the "London Directory." A careful reading of the introduction, however, conveys an idea of the enormous amount of labour involved in such a compilation, and is a revelation of many unsuspected details to be found in this monumental volume. The new edition of the "London Directory," that for 1910, is its 111th annual issue, for it was founded in the days of George III. As London grows, the bulk of the Directory expands from year to year, and the task of keeping it complete and up to date increases in magnitude. How well that task is accomplished it only needs to make practical use of the book to discover. It may be of interest to mention that names of persons residing beyond the limits fixed by the book can be inserted on payment of a fee. Another interesting fact is that there is a growing fashion in fanciful names for business houses. These at first were not inserted, but the Directory has now yielded to the pressure of custom, except in the case of names that are offensive or ridiculous. The list of new trades added to the trades section is also an interesting sign of the times, including as it does various industries connected with the manufacture of aeroplanes, makers of exploring equipment, Ferro-concrete engineers, radium importers, purveyors of sour-milk—medicinal, and Teddy-bear manufacturers. The conveyance section and the map (correlated with the street directory) are useful features. The map can be had separately.

The same publishers have also sent us a copy of the seventy-ninth edition of "Lodge's Peerage." This well-known volume is one of the best works of reference that give particulars as to the families of Peers, Baronets, Knights, and Companions. It is especially noteworthy for the fullness of the information given as to Baronets, who are treated in the same detail as Peers, including their lineage, collateral branches, and armorial bearings. The arrangement of the book remains the same as in previous years, a fact which, of course, conduces to convenience of reference. The new creations in the Peerage and Baronetage, the deaths, the consecration of Bishops, and various additions to other titled classes during the past year, have been carefully recorded. The heraldic illustrations, which form a feature of the work, have received special attention.

Another excellent work of reference is "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1910," being the thirty-sixth annual edition. This volume is particularly useful on account of its single alphabetical arrangement, and consequent ease of reference. It is also valuable because it includes, in addition to titled persons given in the Peerages, a large number of untitled people of wealth and position who either do not appear therein or only very briefly, and who, being perhaps mostly country gentlemen, do not figure in directories based on official appointments or professional achievements. Yet they are equally of social importance, and information about them is frequently required.

Yet another highly useful volume published by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., is the well-known "Royal Blue Book," which comes out twice a year—at Christmas and in the Spring. The present issue is the 176th edition. It is hardly necessary to describe the Blue Book, so familiar is it to all who are likely to require it. As a directory of better-class residents in the West End and central parts of London, its utility to all society people and those interested in their movements is obvious. The plan of London, and the lists of the Royal Household, Government, and other officials, and various institutions, all add to the value of the book.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London, in his New Year's Letter, speaks with warm commendation of the Church Scouts, a "patrol" of which he hopes will soon be found in many parishes. Some forty parishes have joined the diocese organisation, which will act in friendly co-operation with other branches, as the Church Lads' Brigade does with other brigades.

The Bishop of St. Albans and his two Suffragans—the Bishops of Barking and Colchester—with the members of the St. Albans Cathedral Chapter and the local clergy, have presented the Dean of St. Albans with three silver Queen Anne cups in recognition of his services as Archdeacon of St. Albans from 1884 to 1909. The cups were privately presented at the Deanery on Christmas morning, and accompanying them were a sapphire-and-diamond ring for Mrs. Lawrence, the wife of the Dean, and a silver travelling-clock for Miss Lawrence, their second daughter.

A beautiful stained-glass window was unveiled on the Sunday after Christmas in Hexham Abbey. It is associated with the names of St. Ethelreda and St. Wilfrid. The window was dedicated by Canon Savage, Rector of Hexham, and the sermon was preached by Canon Lonsdale from the story of St. Stephen's martyrdom in Acts vii.

A memorial reredos to the late Duke of Devonshire has been placed in the church at Edensor, the model village on the Chatsworth estate. The Bishop of Derby, who unveiled the memorial, said that the late Duke filled a foremost place in shaping the destinies of the Empire, on lines that appeared to him to be wise and useful. He was ever ready to give service to the public weal, and was greatly concerned with the well-being of those on his estates.

Perhaps the most interesting gift to London's poor at the Christmas season was that sent to the Rev. Henry Pitt, Vicar of St. Mary's, Southwark. It amounted to £6 6s., and came from a Bible-class in Bangkok, Siam. Mr. Pitt said, in announcing the gift—"The sad and awful necessity for heathen Siam to send this money to feed the starving poor of London, the capital of Christian England, should fill us all with shame."

Prebendary Webb Peploe has been laid aside by a sharp attack of influenza. On Christmas morning he was absent from the pulpit of St. Paul's, Onslow Square, but sent a message to the congregation through his son, the Rev. Howard Webb-Peploe, Chaplain to the Forces.

The Pan-Anglican thank-offering has been in great part allocated. The award to Japan is £30,000, and the Church there has determined to build a Theological College at Tokio. Newfoundland contributed £1500 unappropriated, and has been allotted a sum of £2000 by the committee.

V.  
That indispensable book of reference, "Whitaker's Almanack," has appeared once more in a new edition for the year 1910. It not only continues to maintain its high standard of excellence, but by the addition of new information from year to year it is constantly increasing the scope of its usefulness. Among the new articles in the 1910 edition, which summarise the events of the past year in matters of current interest, are those dealing with aeronautics, naval and military progress, Old Age Pensions and the Poor Law Commission, the Children's Charter, the Imperial Press Conference, and the opening up of the Southern Congo. These are only a few, however, of the new subjects dealt with in the latest issue of "Whitaker." It is not too much to say that this famous Almanack has become part of the national life, and it is compiled and edited with a care and thoroughness that are beyond all praise.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 3, 1909) of MR. JAMES WILLIAM CARLILE, of Gayhurst, Newport Pagnall, Bucks, is now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £270,752. The testator gives £2000 each to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society; an annuity of £200 to his brother-in-law, John Whiteman; £400 a year to his sister, Isobel R. Carlile; £500 each to Victor W. Carlile and Colonel Thomas S. Cave; and the residue as to five tenths in trust for his son William Walter; three tenths in trust for his daughter Alice Woodhams Gregg; and two tenths in trust for his daughter Agnes Mary Orme Webb.

The will of MR. CHARLES GRAHAM, of The Revcuers, Hastings, has been proved by Alexander Crossman and Charles Matthew Crossman, the value of the property being £47,782 17s. 9d. Subject to the payment of legacies not exceeding £7000, the testator left everything to the University of London for a "Charles Graham Medical Research Fund," to be applied in approved research, by students or teachers in the school of advanced medical study, having for its object the prevention, cure, or alleviation of human disease and suffering.

The will of MR. JAMES THOMAS SLATER, of Laurel Bank, Hornsey Lane, and Wood Street, City, has been proved, and the estate sworn at £146,189. Mr. Slater bequeaths £1050 each to the Great Northern Central Hospital and the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; £1000 to the Hornsey Cottage Hospital; £525 each to the Orphan Working Girls School, Haverstock Hill, the Park Congregational Chapel, Crouch End, and the Ferme Park Baptist Chapel; the use of his house and the income from £30,000 to Ellinor R. Clayton; £7000 to James Lake; £2000 to Edwin Lee; ten pictures to the City Corporation; £5000 to his nephew Edgar John Slater; and many other legacies. The residue is to be divided into twenty-seven parts, six of which he leaves to the children of his brother Josiah, nine to the children of his brother Ebenezer, four to the children of his sister Mrs. Paddy, and eight to the children of his sister Mrs. Ray, except her daughters Alice Emma and Lavinia.

The will (dated Aug. 2, 1904) of MR. ROBERT HENRY BRISTOWE, of Wavertree, Sydenham, and the Stock Exchange, who died on Nov. 1, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £134,586. The testator gives £750 each to his unmarried daughters; 100 guineas each to the executors; legacies to servants; and the residue to his children, and the issue of those who may be dead.

The will of MR. WILLIAM MCKEAN, late general manager of the London and County Banking Company, of Elmfield, Bickley, Kent, who died on Nov. 15, is now proved, the value of the property being £84,190. He gives £100 each to the Bromley Cottage Hospital, the Bromley Congregational Chapel, the London Missionary Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society; and the residue to his four children—William Henry, Walter David, Arthur Charles, and Anne Ellen.

The following important wills have been proved—  
Mr. Benjamin Minors Woollan, Sherwood Park, Tunbridge Wells. £223,062  
Mr. Percy Arden, the Albany, Piccadilly, and 14, Sussex Square, Brighton. £125,440  
Major Francis Hood Gregory, Styvechale Hall, near Coventry. £122,860  
Rev. William Batley, Fern Bank, Old London Road, Hastings. £109,288  
Mr. William Laurence Chew, Hankelow Court, Cheshire, and Kennedy Street, Manchester. £71,270  
Colonel Charles Morant Churchill, Holmwood Park, Wimborne. £53,892  
Dame Jane M. R. Wilson-Todd, Halsbury Hall, Croft, Yorkshire. £35,375

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